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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

N. E. A. TO KEEP SCHOOLS CLEAR OF CONTROVERSY

Standard of Practices Bans Religious, Political, or Personal Propaganda

CODE COVERS VIEWS OF 3000 TEACHERS

Atlanta's Hospitality Includes Flowers, Telephone Greetings and Automobile Rides

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—A standard of practices for the profession, "four years in the making," has been presented to the teachers of the United States through the National Education Association at its convention here.

Three thousand teachers had a hand in the drafting of it, in addition to a committee of the association which served for five years in working out the code. The committee sent out questions on ethical problems to teachers and administrators chosen as representative of all ranks of the profession in order that the final result might express their own ideals.

A blow at propaganda is dealt in its first article. "The school is not the proper theater for religious, political or personal propaganda," it states. No limit is put upon the teacher's right to take part in civic or governmental activities. In fact, the document affirms "the teacher should exercise his full rights as a citizen," but it adds, "he should avoid controversies which may tend to decrease his value as a teacher." He should "not permit his educational work to be used for partisan politics, personal gain or selfish propaganda of any kind."

Professional Attitude Sought

Promotion of a professional attitude among teachers is aimed at. When it was being prepared the committee, under leadership of Miss Sarah T. Muir, of Lincoln, Neb., chairman, asked hundreds of classroom teachers and administrators to list unethical practices they would like to see corrected. Those most frequently named were "gossiping about and criticizing other teachers" and "slurring the profession." Both these matters are covered in the statement of ethics.

As to gossip, it declares, "A teacher should avoid unfavorable criticism of other teachers except such as is formally presented to a school official in the interests of the school." In regard to "talking down" the profession, it states: "Members of the teaching profession should dignify their calling in every way. The teacher should encourage the ablest to enter it, and discourage from entering it those who are merely using the teaching profession as a stepping stone to some other vocation."

Regarding the business relations of the teacher to the school the code is explicit. A contract once signed should be faithfully adhered to until

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Maryland's Bar Defeats Repeal of Dry Clause

State Association Retains Canon Attacked Vigorously by Wet Minority

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Efforts to repeal the "bone dry" canon of the Maryland Bar Association failed at the annual meeting of the association just held here, when a motion that would have made consideration of the repeal mandatory at the session was voted down overwhelmingly. The canon, summarized, reads:

"No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are. . . .

"Correspondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client the need of his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must always observe and advise his client to observe the statute law. . . ."

It is the latter section of the canon, beginning with "correspondingly," on which the attack has centered.

John W. Staton, retiring president and a member of the executive council, explained that, "inasmuch as the canon objected to had been adopted by the American Bar Association and was a part of its code of ethics, the Maryland Bar Association, its executive council feels, should not repeal the canon." He expressed a willingness to entertain a motion for the matter to be placed before the incoming executive council. The motion was proposed and adopted.

Importance of more rigid entrance examinations to law schools, as well as final examination of students on completing their legal studies, was stressed in a symposium on upholding the standards of the legal profession.

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At Desk 57 Years, Quits Editorship

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

CHARLES PRESTWICH SCOTT, dean of British journalism, has announced his decision to retire from active editorship of the Manchester Guardian, a post he has held 57 years, during which he has made that newspaper famous throughout the world.

He is succeeded in the editorship of the paper by his son, Edward Thomas Scott, who has been his lieutenant since 1912, having also held post as chief leader writer during the past three years.

France Veers to Acceptance of U. S. Accord

Deputies Severely Criticized for Appeal to America for Debt Delay

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—It appears probable that after notification by Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, that the date of the maturity of the war stocks debt cannot be changed, the French Parliament will be disposed to hasten its examination of the debt problem and consent to ratification in one form or another before August.

That this would happen was anticipated by judicious observers after the unanimous vote in favor of a new appeal to the United States. Unintentionally M. Franklin Bouillon, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Assembly, has rendered ratification more certain.

Immediately after the Chamber impulsively decided that M. Poincaré should address himself to America, there was strong criticism in the French newspapers, and even in political circles. It was argued that a mistake would be made, that it is not the function of Parliament to dictate or conduct actual diplomatic and financial negotiations which require delicate handling by a responsible government, that sentimental considerations and somewhat demagogic utterances, which are entirely misplaced in matters of international importance, induced the deputies to force M. Poincaré to make a démarche, which he rightly believed futile.

Question of German Acceptance

Moreover this démarche concerned not the real issue, which is whether France will ratify her debts and accords, but a minor matter of date. In many quarters it is deprecated that France should represent itself as pressed for time, when in reality the debts problem has been pending for years. Opinions are already formed and can be expressed equally well now as several months later.

But those who defend M. Franklin Bouillon's action urge that it is a question of proceeding in proper order. France should have the certainty of German acceptance of the Young plan before it ratifies the

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GOLD SPIKES MARK LINKING OF NATIONS

Completion of Guatemala-Salvador Railway Honored

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Gold railway spikes were presented to the diplomatic representatives of Guatemala and Salvador at a meeting attended by Central American representatives at the Pan-American Union, June 27, to commemorate the completion of the new railroad joining the two republics.

The presentation was made by Fred Lavis, president of the International Railways of Central America, which has just completed the construction of the new line, to Dr. Adrian Recinos, Minister of Guatemala, and Dr. Calos Leiva, Chargé d'Affaires of Salvador.

Importance of the 80-mile link between the railway systems of Guatemala and Salvador, lies in the fact that it places Salvador in much closer contact with the markets of eastern and southern United States and Europe, saving as much as 15 days under the time by ship through the Panama Canal.

How the League of Women Voters is Promoting International Thinking

TOMORROW on the WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES PAGE

Lynn's Celebration of 300 Years of Growth Gets Into Full Swing

Tercentenary Combines Glamour of Early History With Dynamic Zest of Modern Industry—Mayor of King's Lynn Dedicates Tablet on Common

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYNN, Mass.—Marking the 300 years since the first settlers built the crude log huts that were the forerunners of a city of 110,000 population, Lynn's tercentenary celebration has been formally inaugurated.

The bells in the First Parish Congregational Church, which was founded in 1632, joined with other chimes in the city in opening the four-day program through which there is being interwoven the historic pageantry of three centuries and the dynamic note of modern industrial progress.

The Marchioness Townshend, Mayor of King's Lynn, England, who is the guest of Lynn for the tercentenary, took a central part in the city's program.

Dedicates Bronze Tablet

Before a crowd of more than 20,000 persons, she dedicated a bronze tablet on the flagpole on the Lynn Common. The flagstaff itself was dedicated by Calvin Coolidge in 1925. Music at the ceremony on the common was furnished by the combined bands of the Lynn high schools, comprising 120 pieces, under the leadership of Charles A. Young.

The Marchioness has appeared keenly interested in many phases of American life and discussed some of her impressions in an interview here. She declined to speak of prohibition except to say that she thought it "very good for the complexion."

"If you had asked me if I thought the home of the working man was better without liquor than with it, I would know the answer," she continued. "Homes are happier without liquor. Children are better cared for if the head of the house does not spend his money drinking." Prohibition, in her opinion, is based on a very fine ideal. She expressed doubt, however, that England would ever adopt it.

The young people of the present day, the Marchioness believes, offer their elders no cause for undue apprehension.

"The young folks," she said, "are all right, but they need advice. I do

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BULGAR PREMIER WINS IN FIGHT TO FREE EXILES

Amnesty for 250 Political Offenders Follows Liaptcheff Good Will Plea

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The Bulgarian Parliament, before the closing of the session on June 30, carried the new amnesty bill on its third and final reading. The new law releases from jail 150 Communists and Agrarians condemned for political offenses, and permits 100 political exiles, who fled to foreign countries several years ago in order to escape jail sentences, to return to Bulgaria.

One clause of the act frees the war Premier, Vasil Radoslavoff, and the war Finance Minister, Dimitere Toncheff, now in exile in Germany, where they fled to escape sentence of life imprisonment, pronounced on them eight years ago for contributing to Bulgaria's catastrophic defeat by dishonest and disloyal conduct toward the Bulgarian Government of the day.

Another clause provides for the liberation of all Communists and Agrarians serving prison sentences up to 13 years for conspiracy and revolutionary acts against the state. The Government Party, as well as the Opposition groups, were divided on the bill.

The Premier, Andrew Liaptcheff, was responsible for the preparation and introduction of this broad amnesty measure. He repeatedly declared that his only motive for insisting on the passage of the bill was his conviction that Bulgarian politics must be based on magnanimity and mutual tolerance, and that political prisoners must be freed so that the Nation may become united, that partisan animosity may be assuaged, and that the violent internal conflicts may cease.

Though Mr. Radoslavoff was long Mr. Liaptcheff's uncompromising political antagonist, and though the Agrarians, now to be amnestied, actually held Mr. Liaptcheff in jail many months, threatening him with capital punishment or life imprisonment, the Prime Minister, in spite of vehement opposition of many members of his own party, risked the position of his Cabinet in order to liberate them. By his firmness he has won a notable victory for democracy and good will.

The Premier stated that, although the situation on the Bulgar-Serbian frontier was disagreeable because of the treatment by Serbians of some 100,000 Bulgarians living in territory occupied by Serbia, he hoped the Belgrade Parliament would soon ratify the Pirot convention, thus removing the causes for friction.

Spain Jubilant at Fliers' Rescue

Ovation Given British Envoy —Dictator Reverses Exile Sentences on Officers

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Gen. Primo de Rivera's first act on hearing the news of the rescue of Maj. Ramon Franco and his three companions in their attempt to fly the Atlantic was to call a meeting of the Cabinet, which resolved upon an act of clemency allowing those artillery warrant officers recently ordered to Morocco to remain on the Peninsula.

The crowds were jubilant over the rescue, and, forming a procession, proceeded to the British Embassy, giving up ovation to the Ambassador, Sir G. D. Grahame, in return for the rescue of the fliers by the British ship Eagle.

The Ambasador was asked to thank his Government for the splendid humanitarian service performed by the Eagle's crew. The importance of the event may be realized when it is remembered that Franco is Spain's Lindbergh and Gallarza and Ruise de Alda follow very closelly.

JONES WINNER OF U. S. OPEN OVER ESPINOSA

Ties Illinois Professional Then Swamps Him, 141-164, in 36-Hole Playoff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Robert T. Jones Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., is once more the open golf champion of the United States.

The present amateur champion, who has twice held the other title as well, climbed up into a tie by a long putt on the last green of the regular schedule of 72 holes, on Saturday, and then defeated A. R. Espinosa, the professional of the Illinois Golf Club at Glencoe, a suburb of Chicago, who had been the leader up to the time that the amateur caught him, in a 36-hole play-off over the Winged Foot Golf Club links, Sunday.

The score at the end of the 72 hole, was 294 for each, while Jones swamped his opponent in the play-off, 141 to 164.

A young professional from Worthington, O., F. Densmore Shute, who was an amateur up to two years ago, had a chance to take the title Saturday, by making the last three holes of the 72 in par; but the pressure of the test, with the knowledge of the scores of the others, who had holed in ahead of him, proved too great a handicap, and he had to be content with a tie for third place with that veteran campaigner, Eugene Sarazen, at 296.

Another late player, George Von Elm, the amateur, of Detroit, climbed into a tie for fifth place with Thomas D. Armour, also of Detroit, with 297 each, while the only other player to break 300 was Henry Ciuci of Mill River, Conn., with 299.

How Final Play Started

When the players started the final 36 holes on Saturday morning, the two mid-western professionals, Espinosa and Sarazen, were tied for first place at 142, with Jones and Shute two strokes behind and Armour in fifth place at 145. The morning round found the professionals all having difficulties with the formidable course and, when the noon rest came, Jones had taken the lead by virtue of a fine round of 71, one less than par, which placed him at 215. Sarazen, with 76, was second, while Espinosa dropped back to third place, at 219, with Shute, also with a 76 round, at 220.

The order of play in the afternoon was Espinosa, about a third way through the list, with Sarazen almost half an hour later, and Jones 40 minutes later than the Spaniard, then Shute three pairs later, and Von Elm still further back. Espinosa, turning in a 75, was not inclined to regard his chances as worth much, because when he finished Jones had just about completed the first half of the

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World Scouts Get Car for Chief

Pennies From All Nations Pour Into Fund for Baden-Powell Gift

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Boy Scouts' 1,000,000 pennies collection, first suggested by the Boy Scouts of Denmark and organized by Hubert Martin, director of the Scouts' International Bureau, has now been completed. At the international jamboree on Aug. 10, the gift of a Rolls-Royce car with caravan trailer and a check, will be presented to the Chief Scout, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell.

Subscriptions were limited to one penny on an absolutely voluntary basis, and so well was the secret kept that the Chief Scout himself heard nothing about it till a few days ago.

Christian Holm, Denmark's Chief Scout, will make the presentation on behalf of the world's Boy Scouts.

NEW TRUNK LINE TO SERVE EAST, IS WABASH PLAN

Western Railroad Outlines Fifth Great System in Petition to I. C. C.

A new trunk railroad, connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the middle West, is proposed by the Wabash Railway in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to merge nine railroads and acquire joint control of five others.

The move places the Wabash in the group of major railroads which are seeking to partition between them the network of lines serving the eastern pait of the United States. There are, at present, four major trunk lines. The Wabash would establish a fifth independent system, with 7044 miles of track and a capital investment of $950,642,863.

The four trunk lines now in operation are the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio. Two of these, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio—have filed merger plans of their own, to which the Wabash has objected.

The Wabash now comes forward with its own scheme which would result in the absorption of some of the lines which the other railroads desired to acquire as a part of their consolidations.

The attitude of the Pennsylvania Railroad toward the proposed merger is expected to draw the interest of railroad executives. The Pennsylvania has opposed previous attempts to establish a fifth trunk line. Recently, however, it acquired a substantial interest in the Wabash, and has declined to commit itself on current developments in the eastern merger line-up.

The proposed system of the Wabash would give that railroad eastern terminals at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Thus it would be able to operate over its own tracks to its present terminals in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Des Moines.

Fourteen Lines Involved in Wabash Merger Plans

WASHINGTON (AP)—An application for the establishment of a new trunk line railroad was brought to Washington July 1 by representatives of the Wabash railroad for the consideration of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Lines which the Wabash seeks to control are the Lehigh Valley, Wheeling and Lake Erie, Pittsburgh and West Virginia, Western Maryland, Lehigh and New England, Akron, Canton and Youngstown, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Chicago and Illinois Midland.

A one-sixth interest in the Montour Railroad Company, the Monon-

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Clans Make Bid for Control in Japanese Crisis

Setback for Democratic Government Seen in Expected Fall of Tanaka

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—The chief significance of the ministerial crisis which is a consequence of the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's train in Manchuria a year ago, lies in the fact that it is a test of Japan's political evolution. It is expected to reveal whether the old clan politics behind the throne or democratic parliamentary practices prevail.

It is regarded here as certain that Baron Tanaka, the Premier, will offer his resignation.

The question of a successor is absorbing public interest. Mr. Hamaguchi, head of the Minseito, the chief opposition party, will be given a post, if parliamentary practice is followed.

Count Makino, Lord Privy Seal, a Satsuma clansman, is generally believed to be responsible for the critical position of Baron Tanaka, who is a Choshu clansman. The Count is reported to be in favor of Mr. Tokonami, who is also a Satsuma clansman and head of the Shinto Club minority party, for the premiership. It is believed that Count Makino is attempting to drive a bargain whereby the Seiyukai will support Mr. Tokonami in the Diet, thus giving him a majority, in return for which the Seiyukai would later succeed to power, but not Baron Tanaka.

This amounts to a return to the old clan politics, which prevailed during the past half century, in which the Satsuma and the Choshu ruled behind the throne, being mutually jealous, but always ready to co-operate against any outsider. It would prove, some think, that Japan is not yet ready for parliamentary government.

GEORGIA LEGISLATORS CONGRATULATE JONES

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP) — Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta's great golfer, was congratulated on his victory in the open golf tournament in a resolution adopted unanimously on July 1 by the Georgia House of Representatives. The legislators voted for the measure with a vim.

It was introduced by Representative Huddleston, of Meriwether County, in which Warm Springs, the Georgia home of Governor Roosevelt of New York State, is located.

What It Takes to Make Just One Chart

Visible Evidence of the Detail Involved in the Work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Is Contained in This Collection of 469 Records Which Were Required to Make One Chart.

MAPPING 100,000 MILES OF COAST IS MAN-SIZE JOB

Work of Geodetic Survey Is Vital in Promotion of Commerce and Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—When razing of the building that has housed the Washington office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey since 1871 became imperative to make room for the new House office building, this colorful branch of the government service was forced to seek quarters elsewhere.

The sojourn will be temporary, however, as the office will be permanently established in the new Commerce Building when it is completed. The survey is now a bureau in the Department of Commerce.

In 1807, when President Jefferson was trudging across a plowed field to and from the Capitol and his boarding house, Congress authorized the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Ferdinand Hassler was appointed the first director. For four years he literally carried the new service around in his buggy.

Grandson of Franklin

He was succeeded by Alexander Basche, grandson of Benjamin Franklin. Plans formulated by these pioneers continue as the basis of present activities. Raymond Patton, director today, came up from the ranks.

Charting the coast line of the United States and its island possessions for the production of maritime maps to guide mariners is the primary function of the survey. This, within itself, is a gigantic task, as the actual length of the coast line, including bays, lakes and rivers, exceeds 100,000 miles.

Moreover, the survey is responsible for the determination of time, latitude and longitude. Oceans, bays, lakes and rivers are sounded for depth, and the velocity of currents is measured.

Mechanical Devices Help

Many tedious calculations required in the work have been eliminated through the invention of mechanical devices, among which the tide predictor is perhaps the most remarkable. With it, a tide table giving the time and height of high and low water for every day in the year for any single port can be produced in 10 hours.

Both industries and commerce are promoted by the activities of the survey.

An enormous amount of work is involved in making a single chart. For example, no less than 469 field survey sheets, sounding and tidal records and volumes of data were required to produce one chart. Obtaining this information involves adventure aplenty for the field service—daring expeditions into vast wildernesses and uncharted seas—as well as painstaking office work.

Lindbergh Pleased With First Glider Flight

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had his first flight in a glider here when he soared in one at Lambert-St. Louis field with more than 10,000 persons as spectators.

Lindbergh, paying his first visit to his legal home since his marriage to Miss Anne Morrow, spent most of Sunday at the airport and when offered the opportunity by Harry Kuchins, owner of the glider, readily accepted. The automobile of Major William B. Robertson, one of Lindbergh's backers in the New York to Paris flight two years ago, furnished the starting power as the field is level. He said he was well pleased with the glider flight.

NAVAL PARITY TO END WAR, IS STIMSON'S VIEW

Secretary Says Idea Is to Prevent Nations Shooting at Each Other

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The reason why the United States has persistently stood for naval parity in its program for the reduction of armament are explained by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State. Criticisms have been made in various quarters of the policy of parity, it being claimed that to agree to shoot from an equal number of ships and with an equal number of guns was no move toward disarmament, no guarantee of peace.

Colonel Stimson's reply to this statement is as follows:

"The doctrine of parity, in my opinion, is of great importance, as a means of determining, not how the two nations are to shoot at each other, but as a means of helping them not to shoot at each other.

"The first step people take when they are going to shoot at each other is to try to outbuild each other in the shape of navies. The minute they agree not to outbuild each other they are taking one of the longest steps possible towards not having a war. That is why we are laying stress on the doctrine of parity."

"The American Administration does does not claim that the basis of agreement for which they have contended will absolutely preclude war. It has insisted, however, as Colonel Stimson points out, that it is a most important step in reducing the probability of war. With only a small navy, which may be sufficient for defensive or police purposes, a government will naturally seek other means of settling differences than by using its navy, when it is well aware that its most formidable antagonist has a navy of equal strength.

"The United States has recognized that naval reduction is only one part of the peace problem. The Kellogg Pact was a great fundamental step toward influencing the nations of the

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Turkish President May Visit America

Washington Sees Refik Bey Mission as Prelude to More August Guest

WASHINGTON (AP)—Prospects of a visit to the United States by Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President of Turkey, are being widely discussed in diplomatic circles in connection with the visit here of Dr. Refik Bey, the Turkish Minister of Public Health.

Dr. Refik Bey has spent more than two months in the United States under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. He is now the guest of the Turkish Ambassador. Ahmed Mouhtar Bey, being the first official of the Turkish Government to visit the United States since the World War.

President Hoover has entertained the Minister at the White House.

Dr. Refik Bey, in reply to questions as to whether Kemal Pasha would visit the United States shortly, said he was "not in a position to comment on the matter one way or the other."

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SANTO DOMINGO

SANTO DOMINGO (By U. P.)—Presidents of Santo Domingo will be able to run for re-election as many times as they may wish, under terms of the new Constitution approved by the Constitutional Assembly.

FREEDOM TO ALL SECTS ASSURED BY FASCIST LAW

Bill Guaranteeing Liberty for Religion Follows Vatican Concordat

NON-ROMAN CATHOLICS AFFORDED PROTECTION

New Law Provides Equality in Marriage Rites and Education for All Cults

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—After the approval of the Lateran Treaty and of the concordat between the Vatican and Italy, the Fascist Parliament, without debate, hurriedly passed a bill giving official recognition to non-Roman Catholic forms of worship in Italy. This bill is the natural complement of the concordat. While the latter, indeed, had once again recognized that the Roman Catholic Church enjoyed a privileged position in Italy, it was felt necessary to give the most solemn assurances that recognition by the Fascist State of the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the State did not imply any restriction in the freedom of worship of other religious denominations.

The unlimited freedom which non-Roman Catholic religions enjoyed in Italy prior to the conclusion of the Lateran Treaty is not only fully assured in the new bill, but it has been considerably extended and, what is still more important, now receives for the first time juridical recognition.

Freedom of Discussion

In the matter of religion the Italian Constitutional Charter only established that "the Roman Apostolic Catholic religion is the religion of the State. The other cults now practiced in Italy are tolerated in conformity with the laws." This settlement has not been revoked by the Italo-Vatican accords, which merely state that "there will be full freedom of religious discussion in Italy."

On the other hand, the bill on the freedom of non-Roman Catholic cults in Italy states that these cults now become authorized or "admitted," instead of being simply "tolerated," as was formerly stated in the Italian Constitution. The change in words is of extreme importance, as the bill recognizes rights and privileges to non-Roman Catholic cults which they did not enjoy before.

In analyzing the bill, the report of the special Parliamentary Commission makes it clear that the Italian Government is determined to reserve full freedom of action in matter of religious freedom, and to assure full liberty to practice to all cults not detrimental to public order or morality.

Religious Liberty Assured

Alfredo Rocco in his report on the bill significantly writes: "The Fascist State must take account of all the needs of the people, both moral and material. While it reserves a special juridical position for the Roman Catholic religion, which is the state religion, it must sanction the free exercise of all cults in duty bound to that principle of liberty of conscience which no modern state can repudiate."

One of the most important clauses of the new bill is that dealing with the celebration of matrimony. The ministers of non-Roman Catholic forms of worship can henceforth celebrate in their churches marriages having the effect of civil marriages under just the same conditions as those laid down for Roman Catholic priests. Equally important is the clause in which it is established that Roman Catholic religious teaching in the schools is not obligatory for those who do not desire it, and therefore parents who object to their children receiving instruction in the Roman Catholic faith in public schools may obtain exemption for them.

Equal Rights for Citizens

The bill also guarantees that difference of religion shall not be a ban to the enjoyment of political or civil rights, or to military and civil careers; all citizens have equal rights, as they have equal obligations, before the law, irrespective of their religion.

In the same way as ministers of the Roman Catholic religion must be approved by the Government, so the appointments of ministers of other religions must be notified to the Minister of Justice and Cults for approval. This should not be regarded as an interference on the part of the state in the appointment of ministers on non-Roman Catholic cults, but simply as a guarantee that the latter shall not use their religious influence against the interest of the Italian state.

The leaders of non-Roman Catholic churches in Italy have generally welcomed the bill with satisfaction, and it is safe to state that it accords greater freedom to non-Roman Catholics here than is the case in many other countries.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORS DAILY FARM HOUR RADIO

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has accepted the invitation of the National Broadcasting Company to radiocast a midday program over a network of 31 broadcasting stations, beginning July 8.

The program, to be known as the National Farm and Home Hour, will be radiocast daily at 1:30 p. m. to 2:15 p. m., eastern standard time. Secretary Hyde is to inaugurate the new service with an address.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER HAS FOUR BIG ISSUES

1200 Businesses to Discuss China and Trade Barriers at Amsterdam Meeting

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Four questions of immediate concern to the world, especially to the United States and Europe are on the tapis for discussion and action at the forthcoming Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam.

Twelve hundred business men from 30 or more countries are now en route to the great Dutch trading center to participate from July 8 to 13 in the fifth biennial gathering, of which Dr. Alberto Pirelli of Italy is the president.

The main questions are:

1. Chinese trade and co-operation.
2. Results of the comparative study of public and private enterprise.
3. Commercial policy and trade barriers.
4. International settlements.

For the past six months, according to Sir Arthur Balfour and R. W. Hanna, chairman and secretary respectively of the British National Committee, an international organization under the chairmanship of Signor Pirelli has been inquiring into methods by which it can assist the economic restoration of China. It has been in touch with the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, and a delegation of Chinese business men who will attend Congress will shed light on the concluding phase of the Civil War and the needs of the young republic's 400,000,000 people.

Control of Utilities

The results of the inquiry into "private or public ownership or the control of economic enterprises" by a committee is expected to afford an interesting comparison of the methods of private versus government ownership, or the control of utilities and other businesses.

France and England are respectively represented on a "commercial policy and trade barriers" committee by Etienne Clementel and Sir Arthur Balfour. Their objectives are the collective action for education tariffs, the crystallization of International Chamber of Commerce opinion as to the "model formula" of the most favored nation clause proposed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations and the final approval of the draft convention of the International Chamber in the treatment of foreigners which has been commended for action at the diplomatic conference next October.

Classification of Goods

International unification of national customs practices with regard to "the methods employed for calculating the value of goods, subject to ad valorem duties and the classification of goods subject to specific duties," is in prospect, the British committee says, as a result of a survey which promises to be one of the most practical undertaken by the chamber.

The promotion of the policy laid down by the World Economic Conference with reference to trade barriers has been actively pursued by the chamber during the past two years. The chamber has prepared a document, describing the measure of agreement achieved on the various aspects of this problem, and its report to this year's session of the economic consultative committee of the League of Nations will be acted upon by the Amsterdam Congress.

Apropos of the collective action for the reduction of tariffs, the League of Nations' experts have been studying the possibilities of lowering the imposts on certain specified groups of commodities, but so far no striking success has been achieved yet.

The Economic Committee of the League, it is said, so far has been unable to achieve any agreement concerning the relation between the most favored nation clause and the plurilateral but not universal customs or preferential agreements, which may result from the League's experiments in the collective action mentioned in the foregoing.

This subject therefore is bound to provoke active discussion. The Clementel-Balfour committee finally plans to submit a resolution urging the immediate ratification by all the signatory states of "the international convention for the abolition of prohibitions and restrictions of importation and exportation."

The international settlements committee has before it three reports: one by Prof. T. E. Gregory of London University on the gold problem, another by Prof. Alberto Beneduce on the international movement of capital, and a third by Pierre Quesnay, of the Bank of France, on the utility of international statistics of public capital issues. The Congress, it is said, will be called upon to review and pass on the agreements of the reparations experts committee particularly as regards the proposed international bank.

GRAPE GROWERS VOTE TO USE NEWSPAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Relief to the grape growers of the Chautauqua and Lake Erie section of New York State will not come through legislation, but through modern methods of merchandising and advertising, according to a formal statement issued in connection with the meeting of representatives of these farmers, just held here.

"From this time on we propose to do business like any other group of business men," they assert. "We have voted a large sum of money which will be used almost exclusively in newspaper advertising to acquaint the public with the manifold uses for grapes."

PITTSBURGH BUILDERS ADOPT FIVE-DAY WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A five-day week for virtually all the building trades in Pittsburgh has just been established with the signing of agreements by the Building Trade Council and the Employers' Association. No increase in hourly compensation is effected, the rate remaining the same as for the 5½-day week.

The trades affected include 18,000 hod carriers, building and common laborers, boiler makers, carpenters, cement finishers, elevator constructors, plumbers, plumbers' laborers, sheet metal workers, steam fitters and helpers, asbestos workers, sprinkler fitters, upholsterers, pile drivers and painters.

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Speaking of Yardsticks

Naval Parity Means to End War, U. S. View

(Continued from Page 1)

world to regulate their inter-relations by peaceful means. Other means of safeguarding peace, especially by better understanding, are sought. But so long as the instrumentalities of war are temptingly at hand there is a menace to peace.

"Rivalry in naval building has long been regarded as likely to encourage a resort to war. With a universal peace pact in force and with prestige in the size of navies among the leading naval powers eliminated, the outlook would be much more favorable for peace than it has been within the memory of man."

If the nations are sincere in their expressions of peaceful intention in their pacts and conversations, it should not be so difficult to agree that no nation should seek superiority in its navy over others, is the view held by American officials.

James L. Garvin Protests Any Delay Being Allowed as Regards Naval Parley

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Cut Tangle" and "Shun Delays" are the headings of a striking article in this week's Observer, in which James L. Garvin presses for the most direct methods possible in dealing with Anglo-American relations and protests against any postponement of the projected meeting between the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, and President Hoover.

Mr. Garvin says: "There is no doubt about what is desired by wholesome public opinion in America and Great Britain alike. They want to hear from their representatives more ringing tones of mutual confidence and intention. They want humanized and simplified diplomacy. They want something to happen. Let us not forget that peace depends above all on the organization and the encouragement of moral forces everywhere. Let us not make the mistake of relying too much upon the mechanism of procedure, however improved. Remember that these transactions began when President Hoover, through Mr. Gibson at Geneva, gave his great lead for the 'drastic reduction' of naval armaments. Good.

"But not good enough without definitely increased friendship and confidence between the chief maritime peoples. . . . We dread the subtle, tenacious complexities of negotiation between five powers in the old way. It is the wrong method. It may prove the worst method. Great Britain, America, Japan, those whom the oceanic question more vitally concerns could make their own adjustments in half the time. They should do it provisionally without the least prejudice to the more specialized arguments of France and Italy concerning 10,000-ton cruisers, of a new type, destroyer flotillas and above all submarine swarms. Great Britain, America and Japan need not sign anything apart, but their contingent understanding is the only plan and means of working for a maximum of success with a minimum of friction and delay. Hearts count as well as yardsticks. There can be no promotion of peace by mechanical disarmament without an increase of good will.

"We need 'drastic reductions,' not only of armaments but of all conventions false to sound human feeling and impeding human good will."

For this purpose Mr. Garvin advocates the earliest possible date for the Washington meeting. "What is absolutely necessary to the future," he says, "is that the leaders of the 200,000,000 of English speakers whose free communities are ranged round all the seas should know each other. . . . The thing wanted is the 'drastic reduction' of navies with the human demonstration to the whole world that the two fleets will never be used against each other. It is true that covert mischief will work right and left until openly we clinch the truth. Let us break down Chinese etiquette by the first visit of a British Prime Minister to Washington. After that, all ordinary, decent people in our two countries would go about their business feeling better."

WAY OPENED TO MAKE HYLAN FUSION NOMINEE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—John F. Hylan has been nominated for Mayor by the Better City Government League at a city convention. Mr. Hylan was the only candidate placed in nomination. Following the nomination and addresses criticizing the Tammany Administration headed by Mayor Walker, the convention adjourned until August, in the hope that Mr. Hylan may obtain the Republican nomination.

Mr. Hylan was Mayor of New York for two terms, 1918 to 1925. Just before he closed his last administration he split with Tammany Hall, and James J. Walker, the present Mayor, obtained the Tammany nomination and was elected.

France Veers to Acceptance of U. S. Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

debts accord. On the theory that France must first know what are its incomings before it can pledge itself to its outgoings, this argument is sound. Nevertheless, no genuine doubt remains that in fact Germany will agree to the Young plan.

It is an open secret that M. Briand was strongly opposed to the public appeal at this moment, for he had proceeded secretly within the past fortnight to make all possible diplomatic soundings. Indeed, it was rumored that he had resigned, thus precipitating a cabinet crisis. That both he and M. Poincaré would return with a reconstructed Cabinet was, however, acknowledged, even by those politicians who would like to upset the Government.

So hopeless was the step that has compromised, according to various commentators, French dignity that parliamentarians, regretting their initiative and anxious to avoid further blunders, are now more favorable to giving M. Poincaré power to ratify by decree. In any case, it is believed that ratification there must be, and it is only the procedure which is being discussed.

It is equally taken for granted that unilateral reservations will be made, which, so far as French expression of opinion can affect matters, will safeguard French interests in the event of a cessation of German payments. Doubtless America will take Sno official cognizance of these reservations, since the thesis that reparations and debts are linked up is not accepted.

World Confegence Held Needed

It seems certain that any further attempt by Mr. Franklin-Bouillon or others to create prejudicial incidents will be resisted by the majority of the deputies. There are many difficulties to surmount, but everything indicates that they will be successfully overcome before the end of the month.

As for an international conference it is more than ever apparent that it must come after, not before, ratification. The statutes of the international bank must first be framed and it is hoped that jurists will elucidate in advance the Young report which, though admirably drawn up, sometimes lacks legal precision. Moreover after the conference has dealt with reparations and the convention is signed, there will still remain political questions such as the evacuation of the Rhineland. If a new European order is to begin on Sept. 3, there must be no more time wasting.

Roosevelt Orders New York Inquiry Into Power Merger

Attorney-General to Report on Possible Violation of Monopoly Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has requested Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, to conduct an immediate inquiry into the newly effected merger of the three largest power utilities in the State, outside of New York City, to determine whether the general business law relating to monopolies has been violated.

He asked for a preliminary report of findings within two weeks, to be prepared while the more detailed inquiry is under way. The merger, which was brought about through stock control by J. P. Morgan & Co., Bonbright & Co., and Drexel & Co., was of the Mohawk Hudson Power Corporation, the Buffalo, Niagara and Eastern, and Northeastern Power corporations.

These are holding companies, controlling producing stations and line networks serving most of the State above New York City. The new holding company resulting from the merger is the Niagara-Hudson Power Corporation, which has assets of $500,000,000.

In a letter to the Attorney-General, Governor Roosevelt characterized the merger as of "vital concern" to commercial and manufacturing interests, as well as householders, in view of the possible effect upon rates. He said he had no other information respecting the merger than was gleaned from newspapers.

Bonar Law College Formally Opened

Historic Ashridge Mansion to House Institution Given to Conservatives

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin presided at the opening ceremony of the Bonar Law Memorial College, Ashridge House, at Berkhampsted, which was presented by Urban Broughton, late Member of Parliament for Preston, to the Conservative Party.

In the donor's words, he intended this historic site as a "center where all grades of Conservatives can find a curriculum suited to their requirements."

The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of all ranks of the Conservative organization. Mr. Baldwin, in returning thanks for the gift, referred to the educational work which is to be undertaken at the college.

Ashridge, which was originally a monastic establishment, dates from the thirteenth century, though the present mansion was built early in the nineteenth century. With its gardens and 2000-acre park it is known as one of the most attractive estates in England.

CHANGING FARM CONDITIONS PUT KINK IN PROBLEM

New Federal Board Faces Duties With Agricultural Industry in Flux

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The new Federal Farm Board will undertake the administration of the recently enacted farm relief law in the face of international economic developments that are increasingly adding major complications to the domestic agricultural problem.

According to Dr. Edwin G. Nourse, chairman of the agricultural investigators for the committee of economists named by President Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce to study "recent economic changes" the basic difficulties in agriculture have not been removed while "new complications are continually being thrust into the situation."

Four Factors Listed

Dr. Nourse, in a report on agriculture, listed the following four factors as adding new problems to the industry in the United States:

"1. Increased competition for our export trade in livestock and cereal products.

"2. Slow recovery of industrial nations formerly our customers.

"3. Changes in dietary habits, fashions in clothes, restriction of immigration and other factors restricting demand.

"4. Spread of power farming, replacing draft animals and curtailing demand for agricultural products still further."

Dr. Nourse found that farmers who have remained on the land are pushing their way back to prosperity, adopting machine methods, dispensing with superfluous hand labor, keeping financial records, analyzing their business, and adjusting their enterprises and their operating and selling methods.

Depression Hard to Gauge

"Because agriculture embraces many callings, the extent of its depression cannot be measured accurately," Dr. Nourse said. "Comparing the ratio of prices received to those paid by the farmer, take an index number of 100, the average of the years 1910 to 1914, and the index of rural prosperity was 118 in 1917, 75 in 1921, and 85 in 1927.

"Since the World War, tractors on farms increased from 80,000 to 853,000, while the number of horses and mules declined from 25,700,000 to 19,500,000. This released 15,000,000 acres of hay and graid land and has upset methods of crop rotation.

"The country as a whole has been profiting by prices of farm products too low to remunerate the producer adequately.

"How long this differential will continue, it is impossible to say. However, as the prospect is for even greater efficiency and lower costs in agriculture, accompanied by better economic organization and rising prosperity in the country, it would seem that the long-run prospect for the Nation as a whole is distinctly favorable."

Hat Trade Hails International Arbitration

Friendly Relations Cemented by Success of Pact With Italian Manufacturers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — The successful operation of the arbitration clause of the American Arbitration Association in the business relations between the American Association of Felt and Straw Goods Importers and Italian manufacturers of hat goods is rapidly leading to an extension of international arbitration in the entire hat trade, Lucius R. Eastman, president of the American Arbitration Association, and David Hirsch, executive secretary of the American Association of Felt and Straw Goods Importers, have just issued a joint statement in which they announce plans for research preparatory to the establishment of additional international arbitration facilities in this line of commerce.

The arbitration clause has been in effect between American hat goods importers and Italian manufacturers for a year, they said.

"We know that the financial structure of the industry cannot be rebuilt in a year," the announcement by Mr. Eastman and Mr. Hirsch said, "but we feel that arbitration has planted a reciprocal basis of friendly relations."

COLUMBUS MEMORIAL ELIMINATION RESULTS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—J. L. Gleave of Bradford is announced as one of the 10 winners in the elimination phase of the international architectural competition for a memorial lighthouse to be erected at San Domingo to the memory of Christopher Columbus.

The memorial will stand 600 feet high and will be part of an airplane landing station to be built on the banks of the Rio Del Ozana. More than 450 architects of all nations competed and Mr. Gleave, a graduate of University of Manchester, was the only Englishman figuring in the first 10 selected who receive £600 each.

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UNITED STATES FINDS SURPLUS OF $185,000,000

But Fiscal Year Shows Increase in Expenditures and Drop in Receipts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Government begins the new fiscal year with the comfortable feeling that it has a substantial balance in its coffers, as a foremost citizen of the world should have.

It owes no man anything—except the taken-for-granted national debt, and that is being cut—and has enough left over from its huge expenditures to carry on the various ambitious enterprises before it, at least in their initial stages.

There is, however, nothing to waste. Even a slash in income taxes, which is a conclusion some have prematurely jumped at, is not likely to reach expectations. There are too many uses for this money to which the Government is committed, to say nothing of emergencies that may arise.

Andrew W. Mellon, who as Secretary of the Treasury, has devoted his banking knowledge to the monetary affairs of the United States, made his announcement in restrained language, all the more effective for that.

"Highly Satisfactory State"

"The Government closed the fiscal year with its finances in a highly satisfactory state," he said. "Receipts again exceeded expenditures by a substantial amount, while our national debt shows a reduction over the 12 months period just closed of approximately $672,000,000, as compared with one of $907,000,000 in 1928.

"For the first time since the war, our national debt is now below $17,000,000,000.

"The total ordinary receipts amounted to $4,033,000,000 as compared with $4,042,000,000 in the fiscal year 1928. The expenditures chargeable against such receipts were $3,848,000,000 as compared with $3,644,000,000 in 1928. The surplus amounted to $185,000,000 as compared with a surplus of $398,000,000 in 1928."

There was an increase in income from payment of current individual income taxes, amounting to about $220,000,000. This is attributed by the Secretary of the Treasury to "widespread prosperity, the cumulative results of the reduction of surtax rates to a more reasonable point, and more specifically to increased income realized on the sale of capital assets due, in the main, to an exceedingly active and rising security market."

The increase in customs duties is attributed to the impending change in tariff rates, experience having shown that imports always tend to increase prior to tariff legislation.

"Most Significant Changes"

Mr. Mellon says "the most significant changes to be noted in 1929 as compared with 1928 in so far as receipts are concerned are almost complete disappearance of the large revenue derived up to the present time from the sale of Government-owned capital assets, continued downward trend in back-tax collections, the loss in revenue occasioned by the repeal of the automobile tax, the modification of the admissions tax, and the reduction of the corporation tax rate, and on the other hand, the unusual increase in receipts from the individual income tax, the record-breaking receipts from the tobacco tax, and the unusually large yield of the stamp tax."

Expenditures increased less spectacularly than income, the principal items consisting of larger postal expenditures of $165,000,000, payable from the Treasury, of which $52,000,000 were for compensation to railroads for mail trasportation as a result of a recent Supreme Court decision, increased internal revenue refunds of $42,000,000, larger naval expenditures of $30,000,000, flood control and other expenditures connected with flood relief of $30,000,000, the first governmental contributions to the civil service retirement fund of $20,000,000, $16,000,000 increased Veterans' Bureau expenditures, public building expenditures and increased compensation to government employees.

In spite of the surplus, President Hoover is urging that government expenses be not increased.

Peace Prospects Bright, Liberal Leader Asserts

Ex-Premier Says Churches, Influenced by Women, Help to Guide Statesmen

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister, speaking at the Welsh Chapel here, associated Christianity with a great movement that is now afoot for world peace.

America, he said, "moved very largely by churches, has been pursuing a policy of peace." It was the intervention of the churches, influenced very largely by women folk, that was guiding statesmen of America into that channel, he said. They were gently pressing and caressing them, and statesmen, after all, could be pressed if only proper means were used.

"Today," he declared, "the sun appears to be rising not, as it did 2000 years ago, in the east, but in the west. The star that rose in the east proclaimed, 'peace on earth, good will among men.' It is rising now in the west, so that whichever way one turns, there is a star of peace shining upon man."

Mr. Lloyd George said he did not care, in the words of the Welsh hymn, "where the consuming fire came from"; he did not care who let it loose or what it consumed, provided it was under divine guidance; then it would consume only that which was deleterious, injurious and damaging to mankind.

QUOTA CHANGE FINALLY PUT INTO EFFECT

National Origins Clause, First Enacted in 1924, Becomes Operative

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The national origins quotas are now operative in regulating United States immigration. The new limitation automatically became effective July 1.

There is comparatively little difference in the total number of immigrants that will be allowed entry as between the old and new quotas, 164,647 under the former and 153,714 under the new. The distinction lies in the readjustment of quotas from various foreign countries.

These figures were fixed after several years' study and calculation, during which many quota schedules were prepared and later revised. The national origins clause reads as follows:

"The annual quota of any nationality shall be a number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100."

The national origins clause of the Immigration Act of 1924 originally was to have become law July 1, 1927, but was postponed twice by Congress. In the last regular session the House adopted a resolution which would have repealed the clause, but it failed in the Senate.

President Hoover, in proclaiming the new quotas March 22, announced his own opposition to the plan.

Under the leadership of Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, an attempt was made in the Senate to force action for a postponement of the application of the national origins clause. It failed by a close vote.

Mr. Nye thereupon announced his determination to press for a repeal of the provision when Congress reconvenes.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Shippers of the country are declared by the American Railway Association to expect carload shipments of the 29 principal commodities in July, August and September, requiring about 9,816,948 cars, an increase of 632,287 above the same period in 1928.

The increased requirements are expected, the association said, in the Allegheny states, Ohio valley, and Midwest regions in view of prospective heavy movements in coal, coke, gravel, sand, stone, iron, steel, automobiles, trucks, and grain.

Americans to See Soviet Industry at Close Range

Four Weeks' Tour Arranged by Trade Chamber — Party of About 100 Expected

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The largest party of American business men which ever visited Russia will arrive in Moscow July 17 for a four weeks' tour of the country. The exact membership of the party is still undetermined, but it is expected to include 80 to 100 persons, mostly representatives of banking, commercial and engineering firms carrying on business in Russia, accompanied in some cases by members of their families.

After passing a few days in Moscow, the party will visit Leningrad, then travel down the Volga from Nizhni-Novgorod to Stalingrad, formerly Tsaritsyn. At Stalingrad the visitors will board a special train, which will be headquarters during the remainder of the tour. Their further itinerary includes visits to the Grozny oil fields, Georgian military road, Donetz coal mines, the steel plants of southern Ukrainia and the huge Dnieper-Stroi electric power plant.

The party makes the trip down at its own expense under auspices of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. The visit of such a large party of American business men coincides with the Soviet policy of giving all possible encouragement to the development of commercial contacts between the two countries.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. is expected to visit Russia this summer but is apparently coming apart from the delegation.

FIFTH AVENUE'S HISTORY

NEW YORK (AP)—James Speyer, chairman of the finance committee of the Museum of New York, announced today that the Altman Foundation, through its president, Col. Michael Friedsam, had donated $100,000 to form a gallery which will represent the history of Fifth Avenue in all its phases. The foundation previously had contributed $25,000 to the museum.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE DAY ON JULY 6

Manifesto Declares Movement Growing in Membership and Economic Force

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A manifesto addressed to "the co-operators of the world" sent out by the International Co-operative Alliance to each of the 35 countries reads as follows:

"The seventh annual celebration of International Co-operative Day will be held in all the countries of the Alliance on July 6, when it is expected an increased manifestation of co-operative solidarity will be revealed. Co-operation, national and international, continues to grow in membership, trade, enthusiasm and economic force in practically every civilized country. Its aim is to establish a new civilization based upon justice, equity, fraternity and the inalienable right of every citizen to work out his emancipation from every social evil in voluntary association with his fellows.

"Co-operation pursues its purpose by organizing on a mutual basis of production and distribution of commodities of the highest quality and at a just price; by sharing in the gain or savings of its enterprise among those who made them; by the exercise of free and open democracy in the direction and control of all its undertakings; by the cultivation of social virtues and highest standard of citizens. The co-operation of consumers has definitely reduced the cost of living, increased the real value of wages, reduced the hours of labor, raised the standard of education of workers, and become the bulwark of the defense of the liberties of the people.

"Internationally, the co-operative movement stands for the removal of all economic barriers and other hindrances to the free intercourse of the peoples of every land; for the establishment of economic co-operation between nations and—as a natural corollary—universal peace."

Bremen Drydocks at Southampton for Inspection

Maiden Voyage Will Probably Start on July 16, With Mail Aboard

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The German liner Bremen, 46,000 tons, with which the Germans hope to wrest the "blue ribbon of the Atlantic" from the Mauretania, has arrived at Southampton for drydocking.

The only dock in Germany capable of lifting the vessel is now occupied by the Europa, recently damaged by fire, but the Southampton dock can lift ships up to 60,000 tons. The visit will probably last only two days, allowing the owners to inspect the vessel before taking delivery. The Bremen's maiden voyage to New York will start probably on July 16. The hull has a length of 938 feet, and a breadth of over 100; the height from the keel to the main deck is 53 feet; the shape of the stem is peculiar, swelling out like a bulb below the water line, possibly for stream-lining effect, and the sides are vertical almost to the bilges, making it look almost flat-bottomed. A seaplane with a catapult projector is carried for rapid delivery of mails. Geared turbines driving four screws give nearly 100,000 horsepower. Accommodation is provided for 2000 passengers and 1000 crew, and the total cost has exceeded £2,500,000.

British Monarch Drives Home Through Enthusiastic Throngs

King George and Queen Mary Return to Buckingham Palace, Receiving One of the Greatest Popular Receptions of Their Reign

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Thousands of tightly-packed, cheering people on July 1 formed a two-mile avenue through which the King and Queen passed in an open landau, drawn by four horses with scarlet postillions and outriders and an escort of the Life Guards on their return to London from Windsor Castle. Children waved flags and threw flowers in the way. As the procession passed the Duke of York's Piccadilly residence, the little Princess Elizabeth waved from a balcony, and the King delightedly waved back.

The greatest crowd assembled at the Palace gates and cheered the King and sang the National Anthem, unanimously agreeing that their sovereign "looked fine." The windows of the palace were crowded with members of the royal family and the household, as well as the Spanish King Alfonso. The royal ensign was hoisted as the King disappeared in the palace but the huge crowd waited below until he re-emerged on the balcony and bowed.

LONDON (AP)—King George came home to Buckingham Palace on July 1 to the acclaim of one of the greatest popular receptions of his reign.

Leaving Windsor Castle an hour earlier with Queen Mary in a closed motorcar, the royal pair changed to an open landau with resplendent livery at Albert Hall, Kensington Garden, and from there on rode between throngs of applauding thousands who cheered them to the echo.

At Buckingham Palace one of the largest crowds ever seen outside its gates had gathered, and their Majesties, after entering, reappeared on a balcony outside to respond to the manifestation. As the King was seen on a little platform, the palace bands started to play the British national anthem, "God Save the King."

The music stirred the throng to enthusiasm, cheer after cheer coming from thousands of throats, while hands waved handkerchiefs and flags.

Then little Princess Elizabeth was led out from within, and Queen Mary lifted the little curly-headed blonde baby, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, to the railings. The diminutive princess clapped her hands and waved to the people below.

The procession to Buckingham was a triumphal march, made slow by the pressing hundreds of thousands who had gathered along Knightsbridge to Hyde Park corner, along famous Piccadilly Circus to Saint James's Street, and back through Marlborough Gate to the beautiful glowing green wall of the palace.

AMELIA EARHART JOINS AIR TRANSPORT FORCE

NEW YORK (AP)—Amelia Earhart, first woman transatlantic air passenger, has been appointed assistant general traffic manager of Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc.

T. B. Clement, general manager of the corporation, in announcing the appointment, said she would give advice concerning luxuries, refreshments and comforts which women demand on planes.

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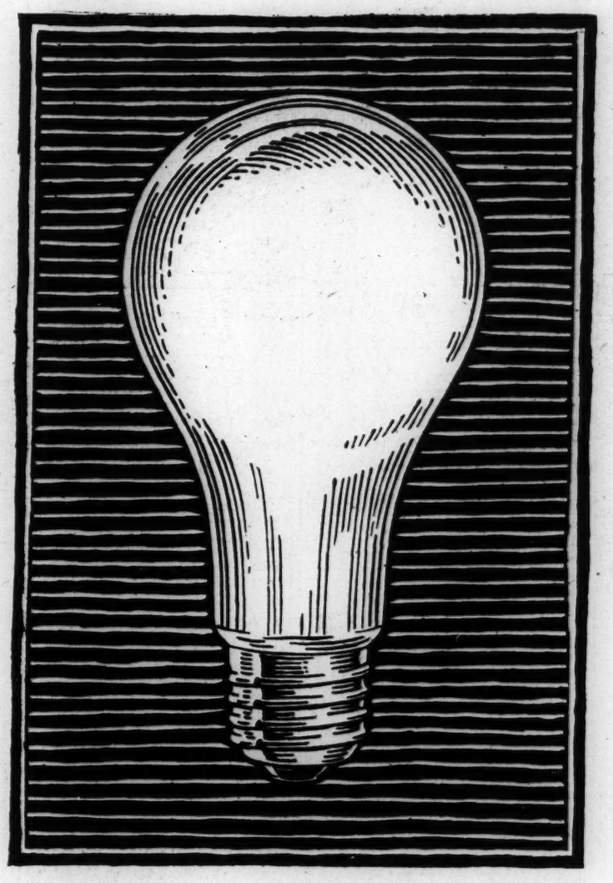

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JOB-DISPENSING CAUSES LAXITY, SENATOR FINDS

McKellar Favors Patronage Law to Put Border Agencies Under One Officer

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.), Tennessee, member of the Senate committee investigating Republican patronage in Texas, said conditions disclosed in the hearing here have convinced him that all border patronage agencies should be placed under one officer, who would be directly responsible to the President.

Rene B. Creager of Brownsville, Republican national committeeman, whose actions have been attacked by witnesses, issued a statement in which he reiterated "bitter indignance" at the manner in which Senator Smith W. Brookhart is conducting the investigation.

Senator Brookhart declined to make a detailed statement, saying only: "The sessions here have been very profitable."

The Tennessee Senator declared that "the Mexican border near here has long been the scene of innumerable law violations. The facts brought out by our committee will, I hope, enable Congress to pass remedial legislation."

"The present state of law enforcement as disclosed by the hearings is indeed deplorable," said Senator McKellar. "Jealousy between bureaus and individual groups, nonobservance of the laws by some of the law officers themselves, failures to prosecute law violators, if not connivance with them, and a general spirit of disregard of all laws seems to permeate all of the federal enforcement bodies. The entire present political system as practiced on the border is submersive of good government, and must be remedied. As long as these appointments are held as political patronage, so long will the present conditions of lawlessness prevail."

Senator McKellar expressed a desire to investigate confidsions along the Canadian border before his committee makes a report.

New Trunk Line to Serve East, Is Wabash Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

gahela Connecting Railroad Company, Union Railroad Company of Pittsburgh and the Newburgh & South Shore Railway Company, together with a one-seventh interest in the Toledo Terminal Railroad company, are also sought.

A sixth trunk line is likewise suggested in the petition.

"It is practicable," the application said, "to create a sixth system within the eastern group consisting primarily of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, and certain other carriers, including the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton and the Virginian."

Eastern Situation Declared Complicated by Wabash Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Wabash Railway's effort to enter the group of major eastern trunk lines complicates rather than clarifies the railroad situation, in the opinion of transportation executives here.

More than nine years have passed since the Transportation Act of 1920 directed the Interstate Commerce Commission to draw up a plan for general railway merging. No unifications of major importance have been approved although merger negotiations have repeatedly been undertaken.

Plans Centered in Loree

In the East merger plans over a period of years have centered about L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Company. He entered the fray with only the D. & H., a relatively short road in point of mileage as compared to its competitors, and emerged holding the key to future consolidations, plus approximately $63,000,000 which he obtained from the Pennsylvania Railroad in payment for stock in Lehigh Valley and Wabash which he had quietly acquired.

Prior to that he had proposed building an entirely new trunk line, to strike in a direct line from New York to Pittsburgh, there, presumably to connect, via shorter roads, with the Wabash, in which he was then acquiring an interest.

At the same time, the Taplin brothers of Pittsburgh had made the little Pittsburgh & West Virginia a strategic line, by obtaining permission to build a connection to the Western Maryland which, with excellent terminals at Baltimore, opened the way for another east-and-west trunk line.

The Van Sweringens Active

Working along entirely different lines, the Van Sweringens of Cleveland acquired control of Nickel Plate, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette and other smaller lines with the backing of the First National Bank in New York and J. P. Morgan & Co. Just recently they have been permitted to combine the Pere Marquette with the Chesapeake & Ohio and its auxiliary, Hocking Valley.

The Baltimore & Ohio has consistently sought a direct entrance to New York by acquiring the Reading and the Jersey Central, in which it has a substantial financial interest and over whose lines its trains now move. Such a move has been opposed by Pennsylvania which not only has had to protect itself from the efforts of the Baltimore & Ohio in this direction but to buy the stock which Mr. Loree had acquired for the D. & H. in Wabash and Lehigh Valley.

While the other roads have maneuvered and engaged in various financial deals, several of which have come under the scrutiny of the Interstate Commerce Commission, New York Central has maintained a somewhat aloof position, seeking only to combine its several constituent companies such as Big Four and Michigan Central with the parent company, although watching other developments closely.

FLIERS ATTEMPTING ENDURANCE RECORD

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Soaring over Cleveland, O., Byron K. Newcomb and Roy L. Mitchell, pilots, have completed their second full day in the air and continued their attempt to break the endurance flight record. At Los Angeles, Leo Numis and Maurice Morrison began a flight which they hoped would last longer than 172 hours and 32 minutes, the present refueling endurance record.

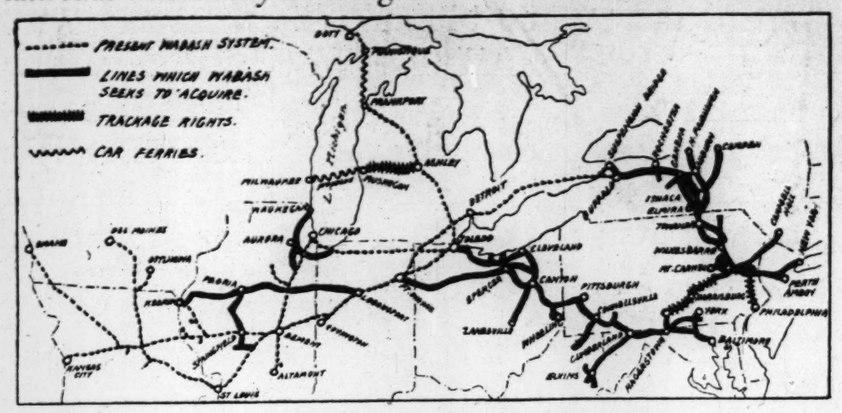
The Southern Star, carrying Capt. John K. Montgomery and a crew of five, hopped off from Tampa, Fla., on a nonstop flight to Panama, but landed at Tela, Honduras, short of its goal.

VESTRIS OWNERS DENY OVERLOADING OF SHIP

LONDON (AP)—Arguing for the owners before the board of inquiry into the sinking of the Vestris, G. P. Langton contended that overloading was not the cause of the vessel's loss.

Mr. Langton said that while a board of trade expert had given overloading as one of a number of causes, he had only expressed his opinion with hesitancy. Mr. Langton asserted no one really had said that if there had been no overloading the disaster would not have happened.

Railroads Which May Be Merged Into a Fifth Eastern Trunk Line



The Wabash Railway, With Terminals at St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago and Toledo, Has Asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for Permission to Extend Its System to the Atlantic Coast. Map Shows Railroads It Desires to Control in Competition With Four Trunk Lines Now Reaching the Eastern Seaboard.

Prizes Awarded in Eight Better Homes Campaign

Greenville, S. C., Wins First, Santa Barbara County, Calif., Second in Contest

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilbur announced the prize winning communities in the eighth nation-wide Better Homes campaign.

Dr. Wilbur now heads Better Homes in America, the educational organization which annually sponsors an intensive program, having for its purpose the promotion of home ownership and the improvement of home and community life.

Greenville, S. C., was awarded first prize of $500, in recognition of the exceptional educational program carried out by the Better Homes Committee. Santa Barbara County, California, was awarded second prize of $300.

Pulaski County, Ark., and Warren County, Miss., were each given a cash award of $200. This is the third time that Pulaski County has received a prize in the nation-wide campaign. Another Arkansas community won third county prize of $100. This went to Crittenden County. A special prize of $100 was awarded to Kohler, Wis., for a program particularly adapted to an industrial village.

A home planned and built by boys of the manual training department of a local school and furnished by students of a home economics class was the feature which brought to Seymour, Ind., a special prize of $100.

Buffalo, N. Y., and Ames, Ia., were also awarded special prizes of $100.

Macy-Bamberger Merger Effected

New York and Newark (N. J.) Stores Did Combined Business in 1928 of $125,000,000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two of the largest department stores in the United States have just joined forces here in the purchase by R. H. Macy & Co. and of L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, according to statements issued simultaneously by their respective heads, Jesse I. Straus and Louis Bamberger. They did a combined business amounting to $125,000,000 last year, $90,000,000 of which was done by Macy. Negotiations for the purchase were begun 10 days ago through Lehman Brothers, New York bankers.

"There will be no change in the management or policies of Bamberger's," said Mr. Straus.

Mr. Straus would not name the purchase price. Nor would he verify reported plans for the purchase of other department stores, the impending expansion of the Thirty-Fourth Street store itself, for which a 19-story addition is being completed, or the taking over of space in the loft and office building at 455 Seventh Avenue.

R. H. Macy & Co. was founded in 1857 by Capt. Rowland H. Macy, a New England whaler, at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Subsequent owners, C. B. Webster and Jerome B. Wheeler, disposed of their holdings to Nathan and Isidore Straus, and, in 1902, the store was moved to its present site.

New York Looks On at Exodus of Youth

Grand Central Hums With Activity of Boys and Girls Off to Summer Camps

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—This is "Boys' and Girls' Week" at Grand Central Terminal. Every evening, the huge concourse presents a picturesque appearance, as thousands of lads and lassies depart for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Adirondacks and eastern Canada.

Banners hang over the railing of the balcony to signify meeting places of various camps, processions of youngsters weave their way toward the train gates, and throngs of mothers and fathers crowd toward the gates with final farewells and admonitions. Boys carry paddles longer than themselves and girls are armed with ukuleles and tennis racquets.

Within a period of four days, the New Haven Railroad will move more than 14,000 campers and the New York Central more than 9000, involving the use of 355 sleeping cars and 173 day coaches. During the period, 317 camps will be dispatched.

CHURCHES STRESS NEED FOR LAW OBSERVANCE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Loyalty Day, dedicated to stressing the need for more observance of law, has just been observed in several churches here, as in other cities. The observance carries the indorsement of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the Anti-Saloon League.

The ceremonies included the reading from the pulpits of a pledge supporting President Hoover in his efforts for law enforcement and promising "to help promote respect for law by obeying it and encouraging its obedience by others."

Roosevelt Stock Car Runs 18 Days, 9 Hrs. for Record

Straight Eight Engine Kept Going Continuously for Total of 441 Hours

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The world's record for non-stop automobile operation is claimed for a Roosevelt straight eight stock car which Sunday night ended an endurance test after traveling over the Indianapolis speedway for more than 18 days and 9 hours or 441 hours.

The all-time record of sustained operation of a gasoline engine previously was held by the airplane Fort Worth, which several weeks ago remained aloft more than 172½ hours. Incidentally James Kelley and R. L. Robbins, who piloted the Fort Worth on its famous Texas flight, were at the wheels of two of three Roosevelt stock cars starting in the Indianapolis test.

The endurance test here was conducted under auspices of the American Automobile Association's contest board, under whose rules the car must move continuously under its own power. Refueling and supplying water and oil were successfully accomplished while the car was moving. Attempts to change tires while in motion, although successful in practice, resulted in the disqualification of one of the cars.

When the three cars started at 10 a. m., June 12, officials of the Marmon Motor Car Company, makers of the Roosevelt, announced an ambition to double the non-stop airplane record with a stock car. In this they more than succeeded. The winning car traveled a distance equivalent to a trip from New York to Los Angeles and back and then on to Miami, Fla., back to Detroit, Mich., and on to Dallas, Tex., without stopping the motor or the movement of the car.

World Amity Calls for Work, Youth Is Told

Speaker Tells Christian Endeavor Convention 'Cheering for Peace' Not Enough

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—World peace and citizenship and evangelism were stressed as the essential tasks facing youth today by Harry S. Holmes, field secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship, in an address before the thirty-eighth annual state convention of Christian Endeavor, which has just closed here.

Emphasizing these three topics, which had been chief in the discussion during the four days of the convention, Mr. Holmes told the delegates that it was now their duty to turn these aims into realities.

"We are all conscious that we have reached the crucial point of these glowing days," he said. "The importance of any opportunity lies in its power to influence the days which follow, marking them for fruitage or failure. To listen and applaud is not everything. The highest achievement will be as we incarnate these messages in actual endeavor in our home societies and our home towns.

"We must not only cheer when world peace is spoken of; we must work for it. Every available resource must be mobilized. We know that it is right that we should replace force and hate by reason, war by law, and isolation by co-operation.

"There is a golden thread of divine purpose," Mr. Holmes affirmed, "running through the ages of history, linking them together in purposeful activity." Drawing his parallels from the harmony of the universe and Biblical parable, he urged the necessity for quiet, conscientious labor, which accomplishes more by example than by talk.

HAITI SEARCHES FOR AMERICAN TEACHING STAFF

Island Building Group of Schools for Industry and Agriculture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Haiti is on the threshold of a new era of enlightenment and prosperity, according to Dr. George F. Freeman, director of education and agriculture in Haiti, who is in New York in search of eight American teachers to introduce American educational methods into the industrial and educational schools which are being built throughout Haiti as a result of a complete reorganization of the educational system of the Republic.

Dr. Freeman, who is a treaty official, nominated by President Harding in 1923 and appointed to his position by President Louis Borno of Haiti, deplored what he termed the lurid tales brought to the United States by writers and journalists concerning Haiti.

"Haiti is moving not to the beat of the tom tom, but to the ring of the schoolbell," said Dr. Freeman.

The department of which Dr. Freeman is director is at present engaged in an extensive program of school construction, which calls for the erection of more than 100 modern schoolhouses throughout the island.

The curriculum in the new schools, according to Dr. Freeman, "is devised chiefly, and almost solely," for the purpose of training native children to earn an independent living. There are two types of schools—industrial and agricultural.

The agricultural courses for children are supplemented by advanced courses for adults who did not have a similar opportunity to learn scientific farming methods during their youth. Formerly instruction in Haitian schools was devoted to a study of the classics and was available only to a small minority.

Dr. Freeman is one of five officials provided for in the treaty of 1916 who supervise the administrative branches of the Haitian Government and operate under the supervision of Gen. John H. Russell, American High Commissioner.

Dr. Freeman said that under the direction of the financial director of Haiti, Arthur C. Millspaugh, the Republic has managed to discharge a great part of its debt, while at the same time extensive projects of improvement in sanitation, transportation and education have been accomplished.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE COMES STEP NEARER

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles J. Rhoades, of Philadelphia, on taking up the duties of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, faced the responsibility of supplanting the century-old policy of the Government toward the Indian and developing another.

He was chosen for the post after Dr. Wilbur had declared that the new chief of Indian affairs must wean "the Red Men from the Indian reservations and out of government care, establishing them as independent and self-sustaining citizens."

Collector Pays $7900 for Rare $5 Gold Piece

NEW YORK (AP)—For a privately minted $5 gold piece issued in California in 1849 the sum of $7900 has been paid at auction. The purchaser was a dealer acting for an unnamed collector. The coin bears on its face a shield depicting a cowboy throwing a lariat with a bear and a deer at either side.

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PARTY FOUNDING IS LINKED WITH CITY CENTENARY

Jackson, Mich., Pays Honor to First Republican State Convention in 1854

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JACKSON, Mich.—The third and last celebration in the United States this year of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Republican Party coincides here this week with the centenary of Jackson. The community was but 25 years "out of the forest" when it cradled the first Republican state convention and platform. Honor is being paid simultaneously to the pioneers who founded the city and to the party.

Previously the name Republican had been employed elsewhere; but it was "under the oaks" on the outskirts of Jackson that, as a recent historian of the Republican Party puts it, there was taken the next great step in the final organization of a new party, the step usually accepted by historical judgment as being the actual beginning of the Republican organization."

Some of the oaks still shade the bowlder modestly marking the spot, long surrounded by homes. Three of the children who played in the grove while their elders were making history are to be on hand for the celebration.

Remembers the Day

Mrs. Zetta Burkhart is the only resident of Jackson who remembers that day. She recalls that as a child of eight she skipped school to follow the flags and the crowd to the oaks. The others are Mrs. Eleanor Gridley of Chicago, author of a book on Abraham Lincoln, and Lewis Brower of Grass Lake near by.

Among those who will follow the flags again this year are Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture; A. H. Vandenberg (R.), United States Senator from Michigan; Judge George Malcolm of Manila, P. I.; Earl W. Michener (R.), Representative from Michigan, and Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan, who is in charge of the program on Republican Anniversary Day, July 6.

The events of Jackson's Centennial Week began with a tribute to Horace Blackman, the first white settler. It was the day before the Fourth of July, 1829, that he and his party arrived at the "Washtenong Sepe," as the Pottawattomie Indians called the Grand River, and camped there. Jackson was born with the Fourth.

However, it did not at once achieve a name. The first log cabin was erected soon after, and by the following January there were enough settlers to entitle the spot "Jacksonburgh." Since then Jackson products going into the making of motorcars have encircled the globe.

Third Jackson Celebration

Jackson is fond of commemorating its part in the political history of the Nation. This is the third time the event has been signalized. The first was when the Republican Party reached its fiftieth year. Charles K. Fairbanks, then Vice-President; John Hay, Secretary of State, and Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House, journeyed from Washington for the ceremonies.

Subsequently the place of the meeting was marked with a massive bowlder and tablet. William Howard Taft, then President, came to dedicate it. Once more this week a pilgrimage will be made thither.

In the form of a pageant, "Under the Oaks," the momentous mass meeting of July 6, 1854, will be re-enacted. This was a tense state-wide assemblage of elements opposed to the extension of slavery. The old political parties, it was becoming evident throughout the North, were proving inadequate to express northern hostility to slavery's expansion.

The historic parties of that date, the Whigs and Democrats, had split sectionally the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which the North regarded as designed to open a large new territory to slavery.

Several "Party Cradles"

Several spontaneous meetings were held in different sections of the North. These brought together men of different parties united against the extension of slavery. At Ripon, Wis., 53 men went into a meeting as Whigs, Free Soilers and Democrats and came out Republicans. At Friendship, N. Y., antislavery men caucused and used the name Republican, subsequently electing a county Republican ticket. Both these events have already been commemorated this year.

The new party movement in Michigan was on a broader scale, and resulted in immediately placing the Republican Party in power in the State at the November election. Jackson is centrally located in southern Michigan. The idea of forming a new party received state-wide publicity following a convention of antislavery elements of the Democratic Party held here in February of 1854.

This meeting aroused a Michigan editor, Joseph Warren. A call first issued through Mr. Warren's Detroit Tribune summoned citizens, "without reference to former political associations," to assemble in mass convention at Jackson on the historic July 6.

Men came from all corners of the State. Some arrived via ox carts. The crowd was too big for the largest hall in town, and the meeting had to adjourn to the oak grove known as "Morgan's Forty," where the speeches were made from a rough wooden platform. A committee was appointed and the first Republican state organization became a fact. The name Republican was adopted, a platform approved and resolutions passed.

Slavery Denounced

The platform declared that "the institution of slavery, except in punishment of crime, is a great moral, social and political evil." The resolutions laid out a program of action urging repeal of laws regarded as conducive to the spread of slavery. They concluded: "In view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government . . . we will co-operate and be known as Republicans until the contest be terminated."

Credit is given Horace Greeley by the historians for having a hand in the use of the name Republican here. The man who drafted the platform stood for Democrat-Republican until shown a letter of Greeley's suggesting the title adopted.

Medals have been struck to mark Jackson's double anniversary. Honor is paid in these to Andrew Jackson, President of the United States at the time of the city's founding.

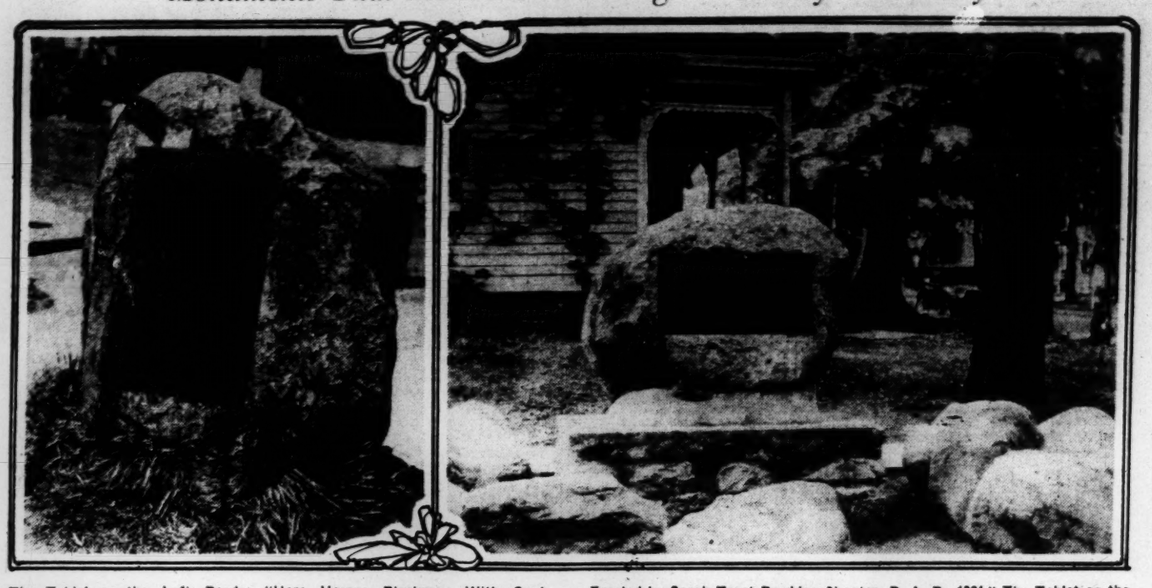
An "Exposition of Progress" will be held, largely staged on the fair grounds near Grand River. The city's splendid industrial growth comes in for due attention during the week, and varied features of entertainment have been arranged.

Naturally the interest in the jubilee is chiefly historic. The Fourth of July brings a historical parade. Among its feature is a log cabin as nearly like that in which Horace Blackman, the founder of Jackson, and his family lived, as the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution could make it.

The historical pageant will employ over 1000 people. It will show the Jackson of pioneer days down to the Jackson of today.

Jackson now is a city of some 70,000. The strides made in the 100 years may be measured by the fact that it was an Indian guide, Pe-wy-tum, who led the way to this spot a century ago this week. Automobile wheels, rims, gears and horns, together with radio, are among the principal manufactured products. The city was one of the first in Michigan to go under the commissioner-manager form of government.

Monuments That Mark the Founding of a Party and a City



The Tablet on the Left Reads: "Here Horace Blackman With Capt. Alex. Laverty and the Indian Guide, Pe-wy-tum, Camped the Night of July 3, 1829. At Sunrise the Following Morning Salutes Were Fired Celebrating Independence Day and the Founding of the City of Jackson. . . .

Erected by Sarah Treat Prudden Chapter, D. A. R., 1924." The Tablet on the Right Is Inscribed: "Here, Under the Oaks, July 6, 1854, Was Born the Republican Party, Destined in the Throes of Civil Strife to Abolish Slavery, Vindicate Democracy and Perpetuate the Union."

Lynn Tercentenary Celebration Gets Into Full Swing

(Continued from Page 1)

not believe in the modern tendency to waste. We should teach the young folks that they owe a duty to society. They must not be selfish. The young people give so much time to enjoying themselves that they forget to train for the responsibilities ahead of them."

The Marchioness, in addition to her social service and official work, devotes considerable time to the writing of plays and has recently written a motion picture scenario entitled, "Waste," which deals with the youth of modern civilization. She has written several plays which have been produced in Europe by prominent actors.

Tribute to the Rev. Mr. Whiting

Discussing the historical significance of the Lynn celebration, the Marchioness paid a tribute to the Rev. Samuel Whiting, who 300 years ago was the private chaplain to Lord Townshend, first baron of Lynn Regis. It was Mr. Whiting who gave Lynn, Mass., its name.

"Chaplain Whiting left England seeking religious freedom," the Marchioness continued, "and he found it here. I am a great supporter of religious freedom, for I believe in the good which is in all religions, irrespective of creed.

"Without religion we cannot have brotherly peace. Religion is the best good-will champion in the world.

"Your own Bishop Phillips Brooks, whom I regard as one of the greatest churchmen, belonged to a family that came to this country from King's Lynn. There is another tie which binds us."

JUVENILE COURT WORK EXTENDS TO 46 STATES

30th Anniversary of First Tribunal for Youths Finds Probation Service Aiding

Forty-six states have juvenile courts, according to a statement by Judge Robert Walcott, of the Third Middlesex District Court, just issued in Boston on the thirtieth anniversary of the first juvenile court in the United States.

The first court was opened in Chicago in 1899, after extensive efforts by social welfare groups to obtain a separate tribunal for children. The second juvenile court was established in Boston in 1906.

"An important accompaniment of the juvenile court has been the probation service, which gives to boys and girls, and adults as well, a chance to make good under supervision," Judge Walcott declared.

"The National Probation Association, with headquarters in New York City, makes surveys of juvenile court and probation work throughout the United States. It reports that there is no state in which juvenile courts and probation are fully developed. Many cities and most rural sections are still without them. In these places children are still being thrown into jail and tried in criminal courts along with hardened criminals, but this cannot happen where special juvenile sessions of the court are obligatory. This we hold as inexcusable.

"It is posible to save four out of every five boys and girls who come before the juvenile court, through the proper use of probation work. Besides making good citzens out of bad, probation costs about one-twentieth the amount that commitment to a prison or other institution involves."

JOHN COOLIDGE TAKES COURSE AT HARVARD

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Maj. John Coolidge, son of former President Calvin Coolidge, has entered the School of Business Administration at Harvard University, under leave of absence from the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and has begun his studies in public utilities there.

He has been a clerk in the office of J. A. Droege, general manager, and his duties are those which will guide him into the operating side of railroading.

POLICEMAN HEADS VETERANS

MARLBORO, Mass. (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars, department of Massachusetts, elected Max Singer, a policeman, of Boston, state commander at the final session of the ninth annual encampment here.

Fast Trip Around World Completed by Ice Dealer

NEW YORK (AP)—A trip around the world in 34 days, 3 hours and 55 minutes was completed on June 25 by Raffaele Maiullari, Bronx ice dealer, on his arrival at the Grand Central Terminal from Chicago. Mr. Maiullari made the trip in competition with Charles Olsen, automobile driver and former Marathon runner, also of New York, who started several days after Mr. Maiullari and was due in Yokohama June 25.

The record for the round-the-world trip is 23 days, 15 hours and 8 seconds, made last summer by John H. Mears and Capt. Charles B. Collyer. Mr. Maiullari began his trip on May 23 and traveled by steamer, railroad and airplane.

Play Cuts Crime Half, Recreation Leader Asserts

New England Workers Hear of Public Playgrounds' Expansion in 1928

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FITCHBURG, Mass.—This country will never conquer law-breaking without the aid of the playground, according to Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association of America, speaking to a New England conference of playground workers here.

"Although we do not run playgrounds to keep boys out of jail, it is true that they cut crime in half," Mr. Lee said. "We are talking here about giving our boys and girls life, not about keeping them out of prison, but I do say that law breaking will never stop without playgrounds."

Mr. Lee, who is often regarded as the father of the playground movement in America, told the conference that there are about 900 cities in the country reporting play area under leadership, and the expenditure for public recreation of this type last year amounted to $31,740,851. Greater progress was made in 1928 than in any previous year, he said.

MEXICAN RECORD SET BY SAENZ QUITTING RACE

Voluntary Withdrawal of Presidential Candidate Is Something New

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico has recently been treated to an instance of altruism perhaps unparalleled in its political history, which is still the subject of surprised comment, both public and editorial.

The voluntary withdrawal of Aaron Saenz, Governor of Nuevo Leon, from his candidacy for the next presidential term, with the object of not splitting the National Revolutionary Party and causing possible breaches of the peace by his supporters, constitutes a record in a country where failure to secure election has so often meant armed protest.

The name of Aaron Saenz, lawyer and army general, is first found in contemporary Mexican history in 1913 as a sublieutenant on the staff of Gen. (then Col.) Alvaro Obregon.

When Generay Obregon became President, Aaron Saenz was named Secretary of Foreign Relations.

Aaron Saenz has always shown himself to be a firm supporter of the ballot box, but apparently recognizing that the state of his country is not sufficiently advanced to permit a peaceable expression of the public will by this procedure, he has withdrawn rather than allow his partisans to indulge in armed "debates" and other pleasantries.

Instead he continues his work of making Nuevo Leon the most prosperous and peaceful agricultural and industrial state in Mexico.

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A Chinese Gong . . . bronze in antique green finish . . . a chased disk suspended gracefully . . . its note soft and musical . . . **$37.50**

Italian Pottery Urns . . . the rich brown tint of dried rose petals . . . tall and beautifully tapering . . . a pair of them **$15** each.

A Convex Mirror . . . a charming old type, delightful for the Colonial interior . . . **$20**

Belgian Crystal . . . six tall glasses, diamond-clear . . . marvelously curved and delicate . . one fancies them frost-rimmed and crowned with crisped mint and golden orange hearts. The six, **$10**

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JUNIOR MISS APPAREL—SECOND FLOOR

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE

The Listener Speaks

THE usual gathering around the Baldwin piano with a WJZ microphone listening in on the party, took place at 9:45 p. m., Sunday, Louise MacPherson and Claire Ross, two piano artists, were the guests of honor on this occasion, and they really did deserve honor for their mastery of this form as a means of true musical expression rather than as an imitation of a player piano in its worst moments which is suggested by many pairs of synchronized pianists.

Both these artists had won renown as solo players before the day when, as students of Ernest Hutcheson and Richard Buhlig, they conceived the idea of making the most of the artistic possibilities of two-piano arrangements. Miss MacPherson brought with her from Montreal a depth of feeling, which was exhibited in her solo number in this concert, Chopin's Nocturne, Opus 37, No. 1. Miss Ross, on the other hand, seems to have brought from her Montana home a certain clear brilliance suggestive of mountain vistas and tumbling waterfalls. This was also exhibited in her solo—an old but spirited Viennese waltz by Gaetner.

A group of specially arranged Brahms waltzes showed how these two tendencies in musical expression could be merged into something really beautiful. Their second group was made up of other special arrangements of several of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite." Of these the "Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairies" and the "Dance of the Reed Flutes" were especially suited to this form with its quick weaving of colorfully shaded notes.

The Baldwin quartet opened the half hour period with a special setting of "The Londonderry Air." H. Lane Wilson's sturdy "Beggars' Song" was also introduced as a baritone solo with vocal and instrumental accompaniment.

In the course of the Studebaker Champions program, which followed at 10:15 p. m. through an NBC coast-to-coast network and which originated in the Chicago studios, a very different example of duo piano work was given by the Studebaker Twins. In a special arrangement of "The Japanese Sandman" they began with an imposing reminiscence of "Madame Butterfly" and galloped on into what was much like a tuneful impression of a slot piano at the seashore in which the aim of the manufacturers has been to get the most notes for the money punched on each roll of music. D. M.

Talking Across the Atlantic

This is the last of two articles on the newest telephone link with Europe and South America, using short-wave radio.

EACH short-wave telephone transmitter at Lawrenceville can operate on three wavelengths, approximately 16, 22 and 33 meters. The three wavelengths are desirable in order to give the best efficiency of transmission, since, curiously enough, one wavelength seems to work better at certain times of day than other wavelengths.

Of course, since there are four transmitters operating in the neighborhood of 16 meters, arrangements must be made to have them accurately adjusted, for example, the first to 15.5 meters, the second to 15.8 meters, the third to 16.1 meters and the fourth to 16.4 meters. This separation, apparently small, is, in the region of the short waves, entirely satisfactory for simultaneous operation. Similar arrangements are used for the 22-meter and 33-meter waves.

The entire equipment is housed in two buildings; all the apparatus associated with a particular transmitter being located in the same building with it. Apparatus common to all transmitters is located in a larger main building. The nature of the equipment and its operation can best be understood by tracing the voice current in its course through one of the transmitters.

Line Terminal Room

The voice current from the person talking in North America is received over a telephone line coming from the long distance telephone office in New York City to the "line terminal room." Here the latest equipment known in the art of radio telephony transfers the voice current to the radio circuit without distortion and amplifies it many times. The "line terminal room" is completely sheathed in copper, which prevents the radio waves leaving the antenna outdoors from coming back and impairing the operation of the apparatus indoors.

In the line terminal room the voice current passes to a "control turret" in the transmitter room. Here a technical operator can make the adjustments necessary to insure proper operation of the circuit. After passing through the control turret the voice current is further amplified and then passes to the modulator.

Into this modulator there is also sent a current of very high frequency at a range of 5,000,000 to 25,000,000 cycles per second. The frequency of this "carrier current" is accurately maintained by means of a quartz crystal. To obtain the highest precision of accuracy, the temperature of the crystal is kept constant by means of a thermostatically controlled oven.

The carrier wave, modulated by the voice wave, now passes to the final amplifiers of which water-cooled vacuum tubes form an integral part. The plate voltage of the tubes in the final amplifier is about 10,000.

The heat attendant to the operation of these high power vacuum tubes is carried away by circulating water in contact with the copper section of the tube comprising the plate element. The water itself is subsequently cooled in a radiator fanned by the air from three great blowers. The water used in the system is triply distilled to prevent any deposit on the walls of the tubes. From the final amplifier the current is carried to the desired antenna by open wires supported on short poles.

Safety Measures

In the operation of such intricate apparatus, involving hazard to operators on account of high voltage and also destruction of equipment itself, it is necessary to provide safety measures. Interlocking devices prevent the opening of a door giving access to high voltage apparatus until the power is shut off. This means that the opening of the door itself shuts the power off. Safety to operators is thus provided.

Voltage cannot be applied to the high power amplifier until the cooling system is in operation. Low pressure in the cooling system, or high temperature anywhere in the apparatus, will automatically shut off the power. Remote control facilities provided for operating the apparatus cannot be operated while the personnel are making adjustments on it.

When the Lawrenceville station is in full operation, four transmitters will be in service, three forming parts of circuit facilities to London via which telephone communication is established with Europe, and one for the circuit to South America. The first transmitter will begin operation within a few weeks, and about Sept. 1 another circuit will be ready which will replace the circuit now operated by the transmitter at Deal Beach, N. J.

That station, when taken out of commercial service, will be used by the Bell Telephone Laboratories for purposes of experiment and further investigation. Late in the year, another short-wave channel to England will be established, using the third transmitter at Lawrenceville, and about the same time, the remaining transmitter will be put in operation on the circuit to Argentina.

The receiving station for signals from England forming the east to west part of the four channels is being constructed at Netcong, N. J., 60 miles northeast of Lawrenceville. At the present time the short-wave channel in operation, with the transmitter at Deal Beach, has its receiving station at Netcong.

By the transatlantic channels, 85 per cent of the world's telephones, 32,500,000 in number, are capable of interconnection. With the completion of the South American channel, the percentage will, of course, be larger. This is real progress in the extent and facility of communication.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, JULY 5

Recitalists

Fortunio Bonanova, baritone (WEAF, WRC, WCAE, WLS). Songs of Spanish composers with two by himself. 6:10 p. m.

Gladys Lea, soprano (WJZ). Traditional airs. 7 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Dawes' "Melody in A" (Cities Service—WEAF Chain). Timely solo by Sascha Fifdelman now that General Dawes has been officially accredited to the Court of St. James. Balladry. 8 p. m.

Quakers (Armstrong — WJZ Chain). Featured are several numbers from "The Little Show," one of the best current revues on Broadway, and the Englishman Hayden Wood's "Brown Bird Singing." 10 p. m.

NBC Green Room (NBC Pacific). First of series of intimate recitals by west coast NBC artists, the whole molded together by organ. 7 p. m.

"Wonders of the Earth—Rivers," Henry M. Hyde (RCA—NBC Pacific). "Down to Earth," so to speak. Smetana's symphonic poem, "Vlatava," which describes the River Moldau as it runs through Bohemia, precedes. Harold Spaulding is regular tenor soloist in this program. 8 p. m.

The Dairy (Borden-NBC Pacific). Turning over from dramalogue to vocal and instrumental music, featuring the NBC Harmony Four. 9 p. m.

"Broadway Melodies" (NBC Pacific). Interpreting the successes of the "Great White Way" Orchestra and vocalists. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Salon Singers (WJZ Chain). Introducing "Land of Our Hearts," by Tadeusz Jarecki, a Polish composer on the arrangers' staff of the NBC. 8:30 p. m.

Second Act of Romberg's "Student Prince" (Philco-WJZ Chain). 9:30 p. m.

Instrumental

Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF transcontinental from San Francisco). Charles Hart directs. 4 p. m.

Symphonic Ensemble (WBAL). Specializing in symphonic arrangements of modern American music, including dance numbers. Felice Iula, conducts. 10 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Laurier conducts. 11 p. m.

Organ Recital

Lew White (WJZ Chain) Edward MacHowell's "Woodland Sketches." 10:30 p. m.

Educational

"Uncle Bob" Sherwood (Dixie-WJZ Chain) Back to the elephant line. 7:30 p.m.

Characteristic Music

"Hawaiian Shadows" (CBS). "Lili-u-e," a native melody, will be heard as a yodel duet. 8 p. m.

"In a Russian Village" (CBS) In a program of peasant ballads is featured a bridal song, "The Chimes of Novgorod," sung by male quartet. 10:30 p. m.

Sketches

Schradertown (Schrader-WEAF Chain) "Selecting the ring." 9:30 p. m.

"The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) J. Jefferson Jones and family of Onyx, Pa., struggle with a French menu on board ship. The continuity for these sketches has been written by the all-seeing and humorous eye of Katherine Seymour, a continuity writer of the NBC, who "has been there." 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Duos

Al Bernard and Billy Beard (Raybestos—WEAF Chain). Breaking into melody as they haul the old "bus" apart. 6:30 p. m.

Ernest Hare and Billy Jones (Interwoven—WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Show Boat on the ol' Mississip." 9 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

"Evening Stars" (WEAF Chain). Filling in those neglected periods in the day with as good programs as those heard in the evening, is the purpose of this program. Introducing to morning listeners Rita Gould, singing in her distinctive style, with the band that accompanies her. 11:30 a. m.

Smith Ballew's orchestra (WJZ, WJR, WLS). Vocal solos by Smith Ballew. 5 p. m.

Triadors (Triad—WJZ Chain). Mildred Hunt with Joe Rines' orchestra. 8 p. m.

Skellodians (Skelly—NBC Chicago). The fact that this is one of three commercial accounts for which Mr. Goldkette plays is commentary enough on his rating. 10 p. m.

Trocaderans (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

WASHINGTON STATUE TO ADORN MT. RUSHMORE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PIERRE, S. D.—Completion by early autumn of the figure of George Washington in the sculptured group of four American statesmen on Mount Rushmore was indicated here by Doane Robinson, Secretary of the Mount Rushmore Association.

The head of Washington is expected to be roughed out by July 17, at which time the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission will meet at the memorial site for inspection of the monument. The national organization, under whose supervision the completion of the work will be effected, will replace the former commission.

PRESIDENT'S SON GETS SHORT WAVE LICENSE

WASHINGTON (AP)—To Herbert Hoover Jr. and a California associate, Frederick Termen Jr., the Federal Radio Commission has granted a license to operate a short-wave, portable research radio station in the Pacific coast district.

Mr. Hoover set forth in his petition that he and Mr. Termen had devoted much time to radio experimentation, and that the entire facilities of Stanford University are at their disposal for experimental work. He declared their purpose as "noncommercial."

UNITED GAS CO.

The United Gas Co., has sold on a royalty basis the gasoline content of its natural gas production in Richland parish, northern Louisiana, to the Louisiana Gas & Fuel Corp., a subsidiary of the Electric Bond & Share Co.

AVIATION

Auto-Launching of Gliders

A CAREFUL study of the automobile method of launching gliders as a part of the initial training of both motorless and motored airplane pilots is being made by the National Glider Association. No definite decision has been announced but it is known that many national leaders are in favor of recognizing this method within certain limits and recommending it to the general public.

A long rope or wire is used rather than the usual shock-cord. This is hooked to the nose of the glider, using a device which permits the pilot to release his ship from the tow rope at will rather than automatically as is the usual manner. The car or truck must be handled carefully in order to get rather quick, steady acceleration and to prevent jerking the glider. The pilot pulls the stick as far back as it will come and the glider leaves the ground in from five to 15 feet. Until the tow-rope is released, the glider functions as a kite and gains altitude quickly.

If the operation is carried to the maximum possibilities involved without the pilot releasing the tow-rope, the glider eventually gets to the point where it is directly over the car and at the end of the tow-rope. Under these conditions the altitude of the glider can be determined very closely by the length of the rope. After releasing the tow-rope the balance of the flight is a regular glide, differing only in one but a very important respect from a similar flight from a hillside.

Hillside Advantages

This difference is that on the hillside there is, except in absolutely still air, always an up-wind caused by the wind striking the hill and being deflected upward. Beginners learning to glide in this up-wind (which should not exceed 12 miles an hour for that class of pilots) quickly grasp the idea that the up-wind can be utilized to delay their descent, thereby extending the duration of their flights.

The increasing of their knowledge of the utilization of such up-winds eventually means that they are able to utilize them to gain altitude above the starting point which is soaring. There being no up-wind over the level fields or airports where the towing method is usually tried, the pilot does not have this advantage and therefore the auto method cannot be used in training advanced gliding and soaring pilots.

On the other hand, the auto towing method involves far less labor than the shock-cord one; can be used in any community or at any airport; gives the student pilot training in the use of the standard airplane controls with which every N. G. A. ship must be equipped and is said to be as safe as the other method. This latter statement must be qualified by saying that it is as safe as the shock-cord method providing that the car is properly driven, at no time at a speed exceeding 25 miles an hour. The student pilot should not try to fly by either method until an instructor has taught him the use of the controls and until he can balance the ship on its skid by the use of the aeleron controls.

Care With Beginners

Beginners should not be kited to a height exceeding 10 or 15 feet and the driver should be careful to clear a landing space immediately the tow rope is released. Great care on airports should be exercised not to try this method near where motored ships are taking off or coming in. It is quite safe for experienced pilots to try the method and after several experimental flights they are usually qualified to act as instructors for beginners.

It is possible that the N. G. A. will authorize the licensing of third-class glider pilots by this method, duration being "clocked" from the instant the tow rope is released to the second the ship touches the ground. Forty-five instead of the usual 30 seconds will probably be required. No licenses by this method have been granted nor will any be until both the technical and national contest committees have given their approval. Under no circumstances will second-class pilots be so licensed and it would be impossible to so license first-class pilots.

It is known that several motored aviation schools are studying this method of flying gliders as a part of their instruction in basic flying and the use of the "joy stick." The facts that the school's airport is available and that a special hillside branch of the school would not have to be maintained make this method of special interest to motored schools. The high safety factor involved in this method of giving early solo instruction, the durability of the ships and the cheapness of the equipment are also of great interest.

YOUTHS IN 26-FOOTER BRAVE BROAD ATLANTIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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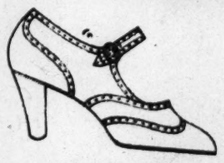

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ATLANTA BUILDS ON SOLID BASIS OF CO-OPERATION

Citizens Work as Unit in Civic Betterment—Doors Open to Stranger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—With determined courage and dauntless faith, this city has built with steady progress until it has achieved a position which causes it often to be spoken of and classed with American cities which far outrank it in population.

Atlanta had made rapid progress before the War Between the States began. Only 16 years old at that time, it had a population of 10,000. Neighbored by Creek Indians and surrounded by unhewn forests, that which was the beginning of Atlanta attracted only those of hardy pioneer stock as first settlers.

Atlanta was first called Terminus because of its position in relation to the railroads converging at that point with whose unfolding history the city's annals are interwoven. Terminus was chartered as Marthasville in 1843, the name being chosen in honor of the daughter of Wilson Lumpkin, former Governor, who had been active in promoting the railroad enterprises of the State. Marthasville began under the commission form of government with five commissioners who exercised legislative, administrative and judicial functions. This was later abandoned, however.

Name Aptly Chosen

By act of the Legislature Dec. 26, 1845, the name of the town was changed to Atlanta. Some controversy has existed as to the origin of the name. The fact that for a short while it was written Atlanta would seem to favor the claim that it was taken from the legendary Greek heroine of that name and this would seem also a happy association of ideas in view of the fleetness, strength and endurance attendant upon the city's growth. The claim is made, too, that the name was chosen because of the city's connection with the Western & Atlantic Railroad, then opening up a highway from the Western Valley to the Atlantic.

As soon as Sherman's soldiers left Atlanta, which his army occupied after the capture of the city its citizens began to return to Atlanta and the town manifested at once activity and though war clouds still hung over them these men and women began their work of rehabilitation. At the close of the war this work went steadily forward.

Trade Covers Wide Area

Today, with a population of 273,000, Atlanta is one of the greatest centers of travel and trade in the entire country. Her normal trade area includes the entire section from the Potomac and Ohio Rivers to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. This does not limit her trade area, however, for "Atlanta-made" products are shipped to every part of the world.

Though an inland city with no harbor, the custom house flag flies over the Federal Building here. The Government has given it a place among the ports of the United States. Within easy reach are 14 outlets to the sea. The aviation hub of the Southeast, Atlanta's municipal airport, Candler Field, is being rapidly developed to rank with the best in the country.

Within less than 10 miles of Atlanta may be found such raw materials as cotton, lumber, an almost inexhaustible supply of raw material for the production of wood pulp, granite, limestone, concrete agregate, marble and Portland cement material, iron ore, clays of almost every character, dairy products, fruits, and general farm products.

Ceramic Industry Important

The value of clay products manufactured in Georgia in 1924 was $6,032,950. With the vast raw material available in Georgia for the manufacture of ceramic products and the type of instruction afforded by the School of Ceramics at the Georgia School of Technology the potential development of this industry seem unlimited.

Atlanta offers a high type of Anglo-Saxon labor and labor conditions are good in Georgia with a fine understanding between employee and employer. Depression in specific industries seldom touches Atlanta because of diversified industry. No one industry or group of industries dominates the city.

More than 1500 different commodities are manufactured within the metropolitan area. Engaged in gainful occupation in the city are 138,533 persons and there are in the city 11,192 business concerns.

Atlanta's present achievement along every line of endeavor, which is to her ever-forward-looking citizens but a forecast of greater things to come, is undoubtedly the result of that which has become known far and wide as the "Atlanta spirit," which causes citizens to work as a unit for civic betterment. Atlanta's heart is big, too, and the cordial warmth of hospitality which the city extends to strangers within its gates is genuine and sincere.

N. E. A. to Keep Schools Clear of Controversy

(Continued from Page 1)

dissolved by mutual consent. While not limiting his services by reason of small salary, the teacher should insist upon a salary scale suitable to his place in society.

Paid Tutoring Opposed

The teacher should not apply for another position for the sole purpose of forcing an increase in his present position. On the other hand, school officials should not pursue a policy of refusing to give deserved salary increases until offers from other school systems have forced them to do so. The teacher should not tutor the pupils of his classes for pay.

Obligations are pointed out to administrators. Qualification, the code continues, should be the sole determinating factor in appointment and promotion. School officials should encourage and carefully nurture the professional growth of worthy teachers by recommending promotion either in their own or in other schools.

Relations between administrators and teachers, it is further pointed out, "should be founded upon sympathy for each other's point of view, recognizing the administrator's right to leadership and the teacher's right to self-expression.

In dealing with his pupils, the teacher should be "impartial, just and professional." He should be as scrupulous in guarding their confidences as are other professions of their clients' personal affairs. Moreover, he should seek to establish "friendly and intelligent co-operation between the home and the school."

In presenting the code, Miss Muir urged that it be kept open to change, in order that it might meet the needs of a profession which is rapidly changing in duties and practices. The committee also advised the establishment of practice committees by state and local organizations to pass upon cases.

Appeal for Tolerance

Professional precepts crystallized in the code were spontaneously expressed in many of the group meetings of the great convention.

An eminent journalist who is also a teacher delivered the annual vesper service address. He was Dr. Walter Williams of Columbia, Mo., "dean of journalism school deans," and president of the World's Press Congress. His appearance was the more interesting because he was accompanied to the platform by his nephew, Uel W. Lamkin, president of the N. E. A.

Dean Williams' talk was a moving appeal for a deeper tolerance among nations. From it sparkled numerous epigrams like the following:

"One touch of the daily newspaper makes the whole world kin." "We spend rightly more for education than for any other public purpose except war, and when we have more education we won't have any more war."

International Outlook Stressed

"When education forgets to teach about the fairies it is going to the bad. It is important that the gateway to the imagination be not closed."

"The world is in a state of transition. The thing for us to do is to transit."

"Man is no more self-made. He is society-made."

The international outlook upon education is emphasized here by the presence of Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, president of the World Federation of Education Associations, and other educators who will go directly from this convention to the seacoast to sail for the meeting of the federation in Geneva, opening July 24.

In fact the Atlanta gathering was arranged to meet early enough so that it is possible to "make connections." About 500 American teachers have booked passage to attend the international meet, said Dr. Thomas in an interview. Among them is Mr. Lamkin.

New ideas which develop here, especially those on the theme of the convention, "Education for a New World," will no doubt prove equally useful to educational workers in other lands, commented Dr. Thomas.

Provision for Retirement

In the interest of school efficiency, many states are providing for the retirement of teachers with pay in circumstances which make it seem better for both teacher and school that the instructor be excused from further labors, reported Miss E. Ruth Pyrtle of Lincoln, Neb., chairman of the committee appointed to study this subject.

Retirement systems are now in operation in 23 states, Hawaii, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. Alaska provided for one by act of this year's Legislature. In states where there is no general requirement many cities have made provision, the committee report stated. The most approved laws provide that the expense of retirement on pay be shared equally by the state and the teacher.

The administration of the retirement system should be in the hands of a retirement board whose make-up is carefully prescribed in the retirement law, and which represents both the public and the teachers, the report states. The deposit by the teacher, the payment by the public and the rate of interest should be stated by the organic act establishing a retirement system subject to adjustment in accordance with future investigation.

Progress in Curriculums

The point of progress in school curriculums was reported to group meetings.

New interest in Spanish-American history has led to the rapid extension of courses dealing with the Central and South American republics in universities of the United States, reported Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, professor of history at the University of South Carolina to the department of social studies.

"From small beginnings at the Universities of California and Texas, and Columbia University," he said, "the teaching of the subject has spread to some 200 institutions of higher learning and into an increasing number of secondary schools."

Lip reading is a new subject that has been added to the curriculum in some schools, reported Miss Marion S. Clark of Cambridge, Mass. Pupils who have difficulties in hearing are thus helped to overcome their obstacles. Generally a special teacher visits chosen schools two or three times a week, Miss Clark said, holding classes to which come graded groups of children who need the assistance.

Geography Still Important

Although today "one's neighbor is the coolie of southeast Asia, the man of the Kirchis steppes and the Eskimo," due to the radio the big geography book still has a rôle to play, said Miss Harriet Smith, head of the department of geography, Sam Houston College, Huntsville, Tex.

"Geography study and travel are the best ways to develop respect, sympathy and understanding for people different from ourselves," she continued. "It would be in line with geography teaching to drop our national boasting and consider how we may conserve instead of exploit our national resources and win the right to lead our neighbors in their needed adjustments."

Standard tests for measuring the progress of pupils are needed in all schools but especially in progressive, "child-centered" schools, said Harold H. Bixler, director of testing and guidance of the Atlanta public schools. "The more inspired the teacher," he declared, "the greater the freedom from daily routine, the more necessary it is to have some dependable means of appraising pupil progress."

Town and School Linked

In the school page being printed by a number of daily newspapers a valuable point of contact between town and school is being provided, Miss Evaline Harrington, Columbus, O., told the National Council of English Teachers.

The school page not only spreads information about the school better than a high school paper could, said Miss Harrington, but it is beneficial to the newspaper.

Miss Harrington saw also important educational values in the school page. It is usually written by students in the English classes and supervised by the English teacher. It thus affords practice in English composition and sometimes starts a boy or girl on the way to the newspaper profession, giving them actual contact with newspaper editors and printers. If well handled, it succeeds in interpreting the schools to the public.

Strangers Made Welcome

Atlanta's hospitality to the 10,000 teachers at the convention penetrates even to the hotel rooms of the visitors.

Many delegates who knew no one in the city have been surprised to receive telephone calls and hear soft southern voices at the other end of the wire begging to make their acquaintance.

The teachers of Atlanta supplied in advance with the name and hotel address of all the woman delegates, have undertaken to get in touch with each one in order that every stranger may be made to feel at home.

Welcomers knocked at doors of guests to present them with small bouquets, obviously "home-grown" pinks, verbenas, tea roses. The flowers were raised in school and home gardens with a view to cheering the visitors. Pupils and teachers join in keeping the rooms supplied with fresh flowers daily.

Say It With Watermelons

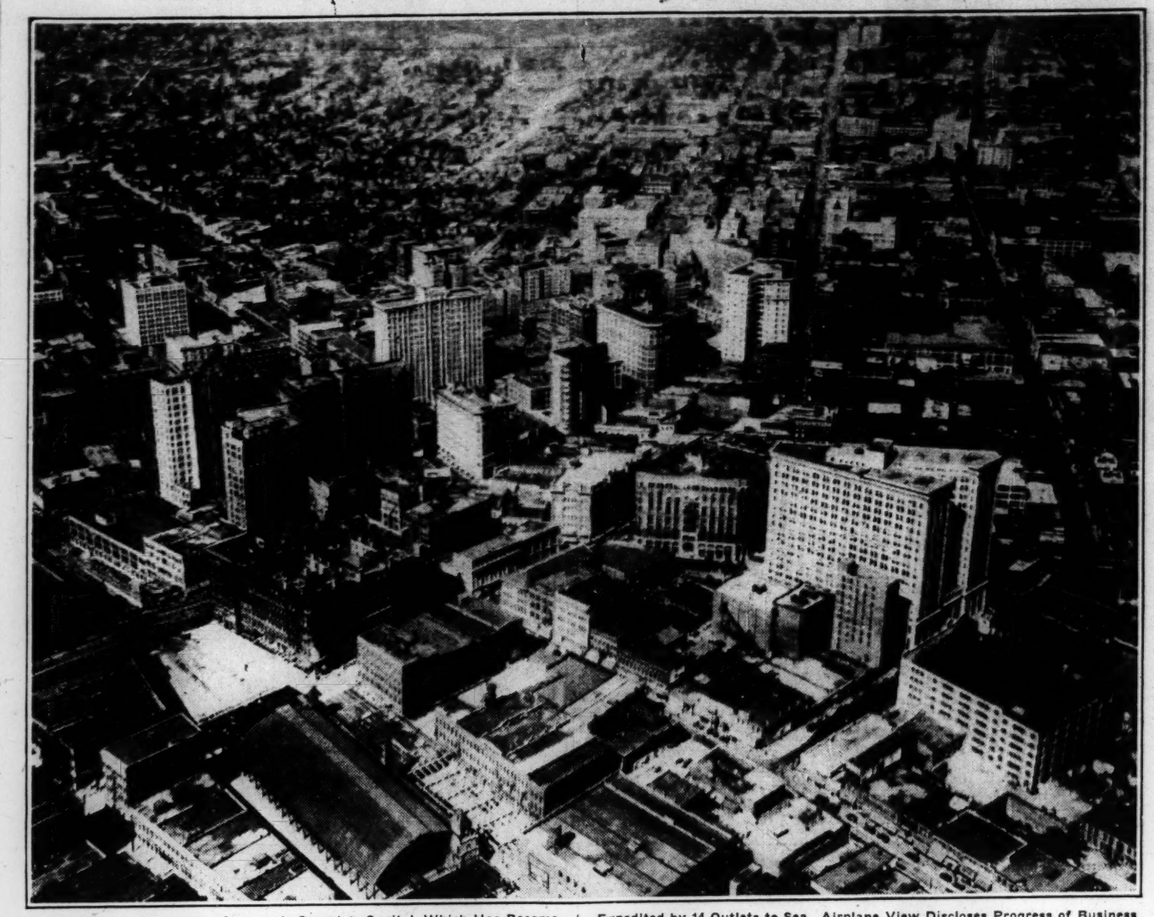
Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of Atlanta schools, who planned this branch of hospitality, requested that no florist bouquets be substituted for the "common or garden variety." The teachers co-operated whole-heartedly, beginning early in the season to cultivate flowers for the expected guests.

The Southerners also "say it with watermelons." They have pitched a big tent adjoining the auditorium where they hold a watermelon cutting that all the visitors may have their fill of this favorite Georgia product. Peaches, too, are served with the same liberality.

Moreover, the private automobiles of the city have been mobilized to take the visitors riding. It is reported that a thousand or more Atlantans have put their cars at the service of the strangers.

As an added gesture of welcome the Police Department, usually strict in its regulation of traffic, has given orders that these "courtesy cars" may park when and where they choose and that no stranger be reprimanded for "jay-walking."

Foundations of Modern Atlanta Laid by Dauntlessness of Pioneers



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Backward Swing Found in Field of Education

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Uel W. Lamkin, president of the National Education Association, declared in an address before University of Georgia summer school students here that there are definite organized movements for curtailment of public education in most state legislatures.

Of state legislative bodies which have met in the last 12 months, Mr. Lamkin declared, only one has shown wholehearted support of public education.

The educator cited these movements in legislatures as indicative of a "backward swing" in the field of education.

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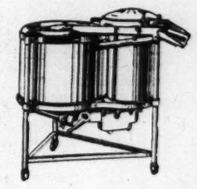

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Art News and Comment

Frank O. Salisbury's Portraits

By FRANK RUTTER

London

PORTRAITS of eminent persons, painted by Frank O. Salisbury and mostly done during his recent sojourn in the United States and brought to England by him for exhibition purposes, may be seen at present in the Grafton Galleries. It is a generous display, for the large central gallery and all the adjacent rooms are filled.

Mass exhibiting of this kind is a pretty severe test of any artist's quality—severest of all for the portrait painter, perhaps. For the ordinary artist of average talent, whose choice of subject matter is unrestricted, can contrive to give at least a semblance of variety to his walls for that very reason, but the other must cover them with rows and rows of the same sort of thing, and unless his talent is well above the average the result is hardly to be borne with patience—leaving pleasure out of the question altogether.

Tricks of the trade—the slick portraitist's trade—drama or sentimentality in the pose for no reason at all, for instance, and reliance upon startling "local" color for chromatic effectiveness and such like pigmentary journalese jump to the eye when employed on a whole roomful of canvases.

Mr. Salisbury comes through the ordeal quite commendably. His sitters, the majority of whom are eminent American business men, and their decorative, tastefully dressed womenfolk, do emerge as individuals. Rather unexpectedly, the "captains of industry," in spite of the drab uniformity of their clothes, seem to make more interesting portraits than many of their charming fellow-countrywomen—more interesting as works of art, it will be understood, of course. Fashionably-cut evening frocks in "peach" and "apricot" tints, or in any of the "new" colors do not "compose" very happily in oil paint, while the sheer prettiness of gossamer silks rarely survives its attempted translation on to canvas. Tweeds, on the contrary, can show very subtle graduations of tone on the basis of which many original and satisfying color scheme may be developed.

Works which stood out from the majority by reason of their exceptional merit were portraits of Edward E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, of Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, of the Hon. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, of the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., L.L.D., and of William T. McLean, proprietor of the Bulletin, Philadelphia.

So vividly is the visitor made aware, when looking at these portraits, of the half dozen distinct personalities they describe that it seems as if extra insight into character were used by the artist in their compounding. Whether they are true to life or not, we have no opportunity of judging, but real individuality is convincingly conveyed in each canvas.

Modeling with the brush and efficient draftsmanship are two of Mr. Salisbury's strong points, and that he has a charming gift for felicitous design is shown by "The Sen Sisters," his last year's Academy success, a painting in which three beautiful Indian ladies, clothed in spangled green and black and gold, are grouped in a graceful rhythm within a circular frame.

Of much historical interest is the gorgeous pageant, "The King's Offering," a pictorial record of the state ceremony of the installation of the Knights of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, which took place last year in the Henry VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey. "The Signing of the Register" after Princess Mary's wedding in the same building is another attractive "official" picture—a genre, it should be said, in which Mr. Salisbury is always successful.

A score or more very pleasant landscapes are included to show that the artist can turn his hand to another branch of art without forfeiting our interest, and a few delightful child studies, hung at what might be described as the tail-end of the exhibition, insure our last impressions being of the pleasantest.

Color Printing by a New Process in the Arcolor Prints

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

WHEN the exhibition of paintings by Edwin A. Abbey was held a few months ago at the American Academy of Letters, in New York, many persons connected with schools and colleges expressed a regret that accurate reproductions of such pictures were not available. But before they left the city they had opportunity of seeing color prints such as have long been awaited—prints that convey the original values of the painter's work without a hint of mechanical alteration such as creeps in when the three-color or even four-color half-tone process is used, and prints are made from copper plates using the finest possible screen. No screen is used in the Arcolor Print process, hence none of the dots incident to the half-tone process intrude to mar the tonal effects of the painting's subtler passages.

A. Rissling, proprietor of Arcolor Prints, has in his showrooms in New York examples of his reproductions which have begun to attract wide attention since it became known that this process has been selected by the Metropolitan Museum of New York for its new publications in color. At the time of the Abbey exhibition Mr. Rissling showed the Arcolor print of this artist's "King Lear, Act 1, Scene 1," which is in the Metropolitan. This subject alone would have been enough to convince and satisfy the seekers for faithful reproduction, for this process has succeeded where, apparently, others have failed to do justice to Abbey's rich and dark coloring, and his jewel-like high lights.

That color is light, since there is no color in the absence of light, is something painters have long known. They know, too, that it is colored light that models forms in a picture. The difficulty with half-tone reproduction, with its basis in representation by means of screens as a medium for the tone, is that accurate translation of the painter's values is impossible. There can be only approximation to his texture of paint when another texture—the accumulation of dots of various densities—is used as a medium for representing textures which have no relation to the pattern produced by a screen.

The dots of the half-tone system have the effect, implied in its name, of affecting the tone of any color with which they are reproduced. They by their very nature impair a color by graying it. Collotype prints, and Arcolor is a variant of collotype, have continuous tone. That is, they present color with no artificial modification implicit in the process. The result is a brilliancy not hitherto achieved in color reproductions.

The Arcolor process is costlier, because much slower, than the half-tone method, which permits the rapid multiplication of copies on power presses. Following is a description of the Arcolor process that appeared in the Art Digest recently:

"The printing plate is glass, whose covering of gelatine with bicromate of potassium is dried in a special kiln. The negatives are copied on this plate in the same way the photographer employs celidin paper. The influence of light produces a harder film in the spots struck by the light, and all parts of the final plate are developed exactly in accordance with the amount of light distributed. The gelatine, plus the bichromate of potassium, is declared to be the most perfect medium so far found for registering the tones of the negative exactly in proportion to their value.

"When the bichromate salts are washed off the plate, a picture appears which seems engraved dully on a shiny glass surface. Next the plate is moistened with a mixture of glycerine and water. In this condition it enters the special press, which resembles a lithographic press. It passes under cylinders which add varnish dye. The raised parts take the dye, but the other parts, being wet, due to the moistening of the plate, do not take the dye and so represent the white parts of the picture. The fat ink, therefore, is taken up by the plate in proportion to the amount of light thrown upon it, and the picture is finally reproduced harmoniously in all its proper shades.

"The process enables schools and colleges to display famous paintings in all their original shades and brilliancy, and is, therefore, of great importance in the development of art appreciation in America."

Especially significant seems the fact that color is taken up by the plate in proportion to the amount of light thrown upon it. This is brought home to one in looking at the reproduction of "The Sante Fe Trail," a painting by John Young-Hunter. Only by light itself, one is sure, could the transparent ivory tones of sun-bathed covered wagon be represented. The faded blues and violet in the garments of the women have that same sun-shot quality, and the yellow-red canyon walls in the distance seem palpitant with hot sunshine.

In "Northeaster," by Winslow Homer; "The Grand Canal, Venice," by Turner; "Winter—A View at Monhegan, Maine," by Rockwell Kent, and "Imaginary Landscape—The Arrival at Bethlehem," by Cornelius Massys, the dominant note is always the painter's style and message; so faithful is the reproduction that one thinks of the artist and not of the means of representing him.

All these pictures, except "The Santa Fe Trail," which is privately owned, are in the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. Also from a privately owned canvas is the Arcolor reproduction of Abbey's painting of the first scene in act one of "Richard III." Other paintings of the Metropolitan collections available in the Arcolor prints are "Golden Afternoon, Oregon," by Childe Hassam; "The Calmady Children," by Sir Thomas Lawrence; "The Northcountry," by Willard Metcalf; "Georgina Augusta Frederica Elliott," by Sir Joshua Reynolds; and "George Washington," by Gilbert Stuart.

Arrangements have recently been completed for the reproduction in Arcolor Prints of Abbey's "Holy Grail" series, decorating the delivery room of the Boston Public Library, under agreement with Mrs. Abbey and under her personal supervision. Of the panels, two are soon to be ready: "Galahad the Deliverer" and "The Castle of the Maidens." Others soon to follow will be "The Vision," "The Oath of Knighthood," "The Round Table of King Arthur," "The Departure," and the "Golden Tree," with the remaining panels to be issued in 1930.

Two Styles of Wood Carving

OUR two examples of wood carving illustrated may be taken to represent, in the newel post owl, the wood carvers' craft as sculpture whereas in the little brown owl the carver has completely changed and lost the original shape of his block of wood and has treated the work broadly and freely.

In the decorative example the square section of the post has been preserved with as little interference as possible, the cutting being shallow on all four sides of the post and the details of feathers and leaves being treated with much care. This was frankly an exhibition piece and has reaped national and international awards.

It needs far more skill, knowledge and self-restraint to succeed in the decorative type of carving, for there are many purposes to be taken into account. Firstly, the decoration of some furniture or structure, secondly the expression or indication of some natural or decorative form, and lastly, such considerations as suitability and appropriateness to the place and use of the article decorated. Corners must not stick out, dust holes must be avoided and structure must be duly respected.

It will be seen that in these days of a fluctuant population and light furniture, when the art of the craftsman designer is capable of turning out pieces of such fine proportion and structure that the whole piece is entirely and æsthetically satisfying in itself, the wood carver must look well to his laurels if he would get a chance at all. There are still, however, the tops of posts and centers of panels where he may find space for the exercise of his best skill but the whole piece so decorated should bear a similar relation to the carving that a frame bears to the picture it encloses.

Other than this, chip out borders and moldings are sometimes used with success but it still remains for some carver to develop a style in furniture design in which his art can be introduced successfully and the writer believes that the lines just indicated are the best for designers and craftsmen to follow up in such development. As a further aid to the right incorporation of carved ornament the motif may be symbolic to its use or heraldic for the purchaser's family or typical of his character or interests.

W. BRYAN BINNS.

BROWN OWL
Wood Carving by W. Bryan Binns.

OAK NEWELL POST
Wood Carving by W. Bryan Binns.

Los Angeles Exhibits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—At the Dalzell-Hatfield Galleries are seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth century portraits. There is a lovely painting of the artist's wife by Peter Van Lint, a middle seventeenth century Dutch painter; and a contemporary, Cornelis Janssens Van Coulen, is represented by portraits of a lady and a gentleman.

A co-worker, in France with Watteau, was Antoine Vestrier, whose portrait of a young French girl is of particular interest. The grace and elegance of the period of Louis XV is displayed in this refined painting.

Among the portraits done in England one finds the names of Angelica Kauffman, George Henry Harlow and Henry Corbould. And, typical of the eighteenth century English portrait school, a likeness of Miss Elizabeth Horton by Hugh Douglas Hamilton.

A quartet of painters is exhibiting at the Stendahl Galleries. Walter Ufer, known for his Indians, his light and designs, has three pictures. His "Snow Trail" displays his characteristics beautifully. James Swinnerton boldly paints the rhapsodies of lines, masses and colors that he sees. Frank Tenney Johnson always tells an engaging tale of western life and scene. Nicholai Fechin, a Russian, has found spots in the canyons brimming with beauty, and has translated them into true art through his personal vision, his remarkable gift for color in content and combination, and his feeling for composition. In the present group his painting of the little Hopi child, "My Gardener's Daughter," is irresistible.

After a sojourn of two seasons in New York and abroad, Edgar Payne, California landscape painter, is showing 26 canvases at the Biltmore Salon. Among them are Sierran studies (which won for him early national honors and prizes), Swiss Alps and Italian lakes.

Lyme Art Association

LYME, Conn.—For the fifth successive year the Lyme Art Association has opened the doors of its gallery with an exhibition of water colors, etchings, lithographs and pastels which will continue through July 7.

Outstanding is a group of landscapes by Henry Bill Selden who depicts a "Deserted Cottage," "The New London Light," and other scenes in radiant sunlight. Platt Hubbard portrays fine, vine-hung old houses with full recognition of their beauty, and contributes an etching called simply a tree study, that is a joy, with the sunny road beneath it winding off into the distance.

Will Howe Foote and Harry L. Hoffman offer fruits of a recent sojourn in Bermuda in truthful and decorative glimpses of those islands. Edward Volkert proves water color to be a good medium for painting the oxen, cows and sheep that he delights in, and he gets with it the same fine atmospheric effects, the same radiant sunlight that characterizes his oils. Carleton Wiggins, Wilson Irvine, Charles Ebert, Mary Roberts Ebert, Frank A. Bicknell, William Chadwick, Thomas Watson Ball, Paul Saling, and Eleanor Lathrop Sears are also represented.

Seven etchings by Eugene Higgins are features of the "black and white" wing of the gallery, noteworthy for their vigorous, beautifully bitten lines, their fine modeling in light and dark, and their deep, human feeling. William S. Robinson, winner of the Altman first prize of $1000 at the spring show of the National Academy of Design, exhibits a trio of charming small etchings done "just for fun," his first for many years. Guy Wiggins' lithographs of the Rocky Mountains are most pleasing. Caroline Weir Ely (daughter of Alden Weir), Henry Bill Selden, Wilson Irvine and Lawrence Peck are also represented.

The twenty-eighth annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture will be held in the gallery from July 27 through Sept. 9.

Helen Wills's London Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

ENGLAND'S brilliant young visitor, Miss Helen Wills, can do more with her cunning right hand than merely knock tennis balls over a net—though the ease with which she can do that is, as we all know, a matter for young and old to wonder at! She can, for instance, fill a room at Cooling's Gallery in Bond Street with clever drawings of her fellow players in the full swing of the game—no mean achievement for even a professional artist to boast of, considering the sheer technical ability needed to portray action convincingly.

And such action! Mlle. Lenglen, Señorita d'Alvarez, Jean Borotra, Jacques Brugnon, René Lacoste, Eileen Bennett, Betty Nuthall and other well-known tennis players volleying, flashing like meteors across the courts, coming to earth again after catlike springs into the air, all giving, in short, continuous and ever-varied proof of their remarkable agility; this is Miss Wills's subject-matter, and who is better qualified to deal with it so far as technical knowledge of the game is concerned?

The young artist has one considerable advantage which no other student of both tennis and the arts can lay claim to. She herself knows every movement of the game to perfection, realizes them all in her very bones, as it were, and so completely that her muscles must be able, even when entirely relaxed, to feel exactly how the rhythm of any particular action should go.

This practical knowledge of her subject, coupled with her unusual manual dexterity with pen and pencil, makes her 32 drawings of tennis "stars" of unique interest. Miss Wills herself is of the opinion that this sort of "inside" knowledge of any game is essential to the accurate depiction of its characteristic movements and she acts up to her convictions, for she never attempts to make sketches of any game but tennis.

She works on the courts, making lightning sketches of the swift and intricate movements and paying but little attention to the players' faces. These hastily jotted notes are worked up later into finished drawings, sparingly touched with color—as when Mlle. Lenglen's yellow head band or Miss Eileen Bennett's short pink coat are delicately indicated in water color.

One of the most attractive of the drawings shows the youthful artist herself after a volley, poised like a lovely sea gull held still for a moment against the wind, and another has caught Señorita D'Alvarez in one of her most graceful and dynamic moments.

She has always been interested in art and received her first training during her school days in California. She has already been successful at fashion designing, we understand (only one example in this genre was on view), and one or two still life pieces included in the exhibition showed her to possess an eye for jolly pattern making and a robust taste in color.

F. R.

Art Notes

The Portland (Ore.) Art Association is to hold its first annual national exhibition in October.

An exhibition of 250 works of sculpture from the Grand Central Galleries in New York will be held at the Cushing Memorial Gallery, Newport, R. I., for three weeks beginning July 13.

The seventh annual exhibition of the North Shore Arts Association will open on July 6 in East Gloucester, continuing until Sept. 2.

The Gloucester Society of Artists will open their first exhibition of the season on July 4 in its own galleries in East Gloucester.

Eugene F. Savage, mural painter, has been appointed professor of art at the College of the City of New York.

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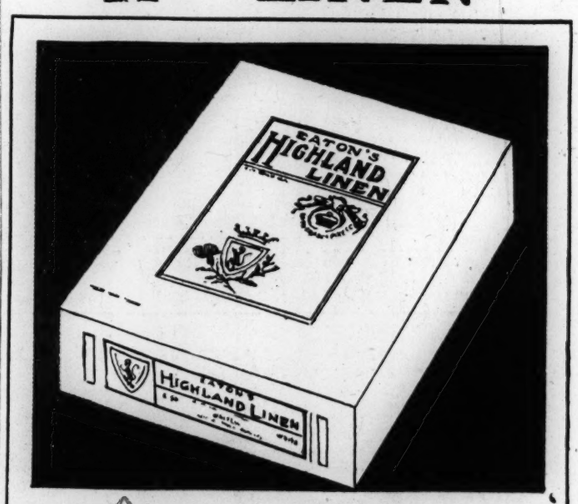

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I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed-income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a bygone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.

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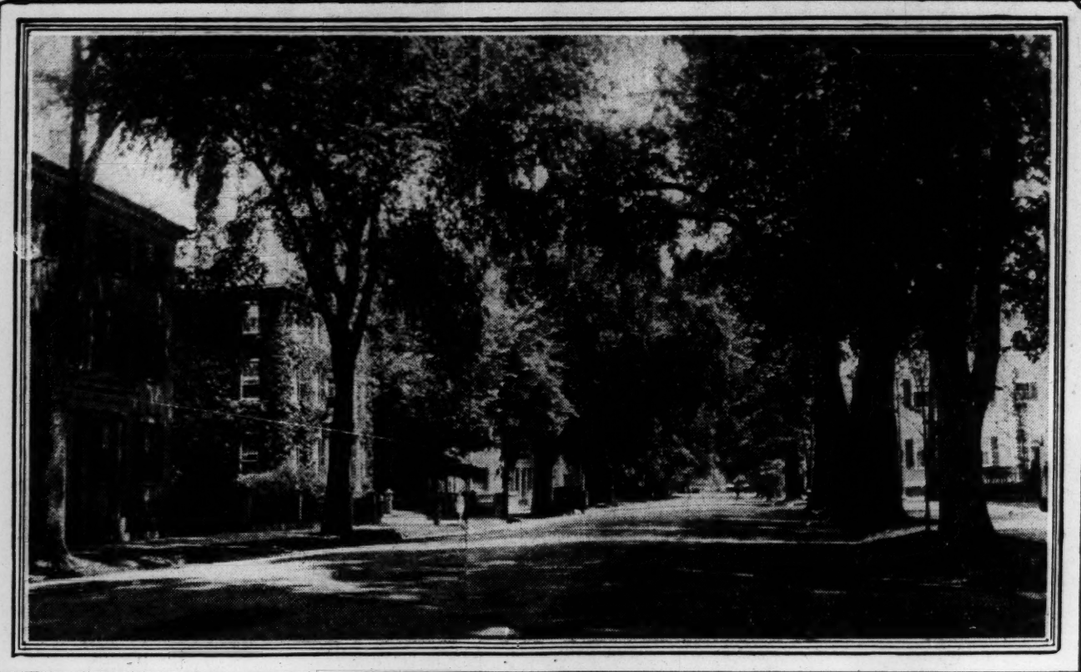
Lore of New England's Three Centuries



Typical of the Shady Tranquillity of Old New England Towns is Chestnut Street, Salem, Mass., Beneath Whose Overspreading Branches and Leafy Festoons Thousands of Tourists Pass Every Year to Catch the Flavor of Colonial Days.

Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary to Afford Unusual Opportunity for Nation-Wide Neighborliness

Transplanted New Englanders Are Expected to Return From Every Corner of United States—Entire State Is to Be 'Fair Grounds' for Giant Historical Exhibit

By JANET MABIE

"What the Puritans gave the world was not only thought, but action."
—Wendell Phillips.

This statement, made by Wendell Phillips in a speech on "The Pilgrims" in December, 1855, can be construed now as a challenge to New England that, in its great Tercentenary observance of 1930, it will not stop merely at commemorating the establishment of the Massachusetts Bay Colony but will take strict account of itself, and its obligations and privileged opportunities for a future development worthy of the action of the courageous pioneers.

There is every reason why the Tercentenary should be an agency of neighborliness for the whole United States. Hardly a state in the Union but among whose citizens there is some abiding tie, binding them to past generations in New England. The immemorial rock clad hills, the gracious countryside, the surf-bound shores, the lakes and the fertile valleys of New England were, before ever Bishop Berkeley, in his "Verses on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America" could write "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

Wherever colonists went from New England to found new settlements which, in time, became new states, they took with them to place there the ineradicable stamp of New England heritage.

Transplanted New Englanders

Therefore, though the Tercentenary observance originates in New England, particularly Massachusetts, to honor the setting up of an independent civil government, it engages the interest and reverent attention of those "transplanted New Englanders" planning now, in many parts of the United States, to make pilgrimage to the sources of American history and the happily preserved treasuries of the lore of colonial times.

Nor does the observance by New England cities and towns and their citizens and governments commemorate only a single event, begun in and confined to a small area; it will be the larger celebration of related events and influences which, in their time have powerfully affected the cumulative history of an expanding country.

In this celebration a new mode will be set for the observance of notable anniversaries. Instead of a world's fair, with an artificially devised central exposition, Massachusetts as a State will become the fair grounds, with 50 centers of special attraction, besides the scores of historic places and scenes that Massachusetts has made part of America's life and an inspiration to the world.

The Tercentenary committee has, from the beginning, hoped to attract the active participation of every true son and daughter of New England, and has held that the more general the co-operation, the more permanent its benefits. It has been said that New England would aim to invite and welcome 10,000,000 visitors in 1930, and preparations are actively under way in more than a score of cities and towns. Among many co-operating organizations it is believed that this need not be a vain hope.

"Puritan" and "Pilgrim"

Inasmuch as misapprehension persists to some degree with respect to the terms "Puritan" and "Pilgrim," let us clarify the distinction between them. Neither the distinction between the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the Plymouth Colony, nor between Puritan and Pilgrim has been drawn so clearly as it might be.

The word Pilgrim as it applied to the early settlers in Massachusetts, was first used late in the eighteenth century. From that time, until about 50 years ago, it was indiscriminately employed to designate either Bay or Plymouth colonists or both. For the last half-century it has been properly applied exclusively—and with historic justice—to the people of Plymouth, though this usage has been confined, perhaps too closely, to historians and individuals more than ordinarily conversant with records of that remote time.

The word Puritan has also been used loosely to denote either or both groups. The Plymouth folk, however, were not, strictly speaking, Puritans. They went a step or two beyond Puritanism. The Puritans hoped to reform or "purify" the Established Church. The Pilgrims, believing such reform impossible, wished to separate from the establishment, and did so. It was the Puritans who founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

The Pilgrims were, for the most part, poor people with little formal education, tenant farmers, artisans and laborers. The Puritans, who followed Winthrop and Endicott, comprised many families of substance, many men with university degrees and some personages of title. The Pilgrims landed, bound to work for seven years to pay off those who had loaned them money for their passage. The Puritans brought with them wealth, elaborate household goods and servants.

The Pilgrims, leaving their homes, ventured across the sea embittered at England and English ways. The Puritans were sad at leaving their native country and could say, with deep and honest emotion, "Farewell, dear England."

Massachusetts was not founded all at once, as Virginia was. The Pilgrim Fathers paved the way for the Puritans by proving that Englishmen could live and prosper in New England. The Dorchester Adventurers, an association of public-spirited men of old Dorsetshire, established a fishing settlement on the site of what is now Gloucester in 1623.

This organization sold out to the New England Company, which sent John Endicott with 50 settlers to Salem in 1628; and on March 4, 1629, the company obtained a charter from Charles I as "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

In form this charter was similar to those of other business corporations of the time. The "freemen," or stockholders, annually elected the Governor, deputy governor and assistants who constituted the "Court of Assistants" or board of directors.

Freemen and assistants met in a "Great and General Court" (stockholders' meeting) to transact the big business of the company. This is why the Legislature of Massachusetts is still officially called the General Court. For this foregoing explanation of vital facts the tercentenary committee is indebted to Samuel Eliot Morison, professor of history at Harvard University and historical adviser to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary.

Demanded Self-Government

John Winthrop, with Thomas Dudley, William Pynchon and other Puritan leaders, desired to emigrate to America, but they were averse to being governed from London, as the Virginia colony was being ruled. For a time Virginia had had what, at best, was a limited self-government, and then her charter had been confiscated by the Crown. The Puritan leaders were determined, if they emigrated, to take their charter and government with them.

This was made possible, and Governor Winthrop, elected Oct. 20, 1629, by the stockholders to be "Governor for the ensuing year," sailed in the Arabella from Cowes in the Isle of Wight on March 29, 1630, with the charter and his fellow officials on board. The company arrived in Salem "on the coast of this shaggy continent," June 12, and a meeting of the Great and General Court was called at Boston for Oct. 19 of that year.

This transfer of the charter and government from London to Boston made the colony of Massachusetts Bay virtually independent of English control, a state in which it remained until 1686.

The general committee of the Tercentenary intends to make the observance a panoramic picture of the characteristic customs and occupations of the period 300 years ago, as well as of intervening times as they have been specifically affected by the Puritan emigration. Educational demonstrations of artistic and practical craftsmanship will be numerous. Almost departed evidences of home industry will be revived for the occasion, such as rug hooking, quilting and weaving, to remind visitors of the New England of homely tradition.

To Reconstruct History

Each city and town taking part in the observance will attempt to reconstruct some view to fit into the general historical picture, as directly related with its own history. For instance, Quincy hopes to contribute a section of land to be set aside permanently as a state reservation and dedicated as part of the 1930 ceremonies, in order to perpetuate the lore of the Indian tribe supposed to have given Massachusetts its name.

Local historians believe there is support for the claim that the particular piece of land tentatively chosen was the home of these Indians at the time the Puritans arrived in Salem. If necessary legislation enables the Quincy committee to realize its ambition, the site would be used during the Tercentenary as a camp to reproduce an Indian town of the seventeenth century.

The observance is not all concerned with a rehearsal of the past, clothed though its leading events will be in the habiliments of earlier days, and adorned by the visual symbols of ideas that reach far back of our own day.

All this converges in the leading objective of the Tercentenary which is to strengthen national faith in Massachusetts, in New England and in the United States, that the future may be as steadfast as the past, and the faith of the fathers upheld.

Bay Colony Story to Prepare Pupils for Tercentenary

Education Department to Issue Special Course on Early History of State

That public school pupils may be fully prepared to appreciate the great fund of detailed information about the beginnings of the Nation made available by the Tercentenary celebration, the committee of the Massachusetts Department of Education is preparing a special course for their use.

This course will deal, clearly and in attractive form, with the early history of the Bay Colony and of the Commonwealth, and besides being put into circulation in all schools of Massachusetts well in advance of the beginning of the observance, it will be available for use anywhere outside the State.

In keeping with this means of informing young people about the events to be celebrated is the participation of a committee on Spiritual and Religious Affairs, which proposes that the colonial churches dating their own histories from 1630 or thereabouts shall observe the Tercentenary in some individual way. The Rev. George A. Gordon is chairman of this committee, and the Rev. Edward M. Noyes, vice-president.

These churches are, in general, the Congregational and Unitarian churches of the Commonwealth. But it is proposed that all religious groups, of whatever derivation or age, shall also have opportunity to set forth their own contributions to the church history of the country as they may choose. It is intended that, upon some suitable date agreed upon by all religious participants in the State, attention shall be directed simultaneously to the subject of the Puritans and their religious activities, this to be interpreted as each church or organization may choose.

None will gainsay the strength of the spiritual heritage come from the Puritans of the seventeenth century. They took a serious view of life; they were reverent; they held stanchly to an intense desire to conform to God's will. Theirs was a stern creed, but an admirable discipline for a pioneer country. And the point, in this aspect of the tercentenary, is to turn the attention of people in unity toward a proper assessment of a remarkable period in the making of America, and in the development of world history.

Monitor Sketches to Inform Visitors on Old New England Landmarks

IN VIEW of the fact that thousands of visitors to New England during the Tercentenary period will undoubtedly be drawn by sentiment and some connection earlier than their own time, and will be seeing it themselves for the first time, The Christian Science Monitor will publish, each day during July and August, an illustrated historical sketch, briefly indicating the location and essential significance of some landmark or shrine in American history. It is not the aim of the series to print full details, but rather to attract public attention to those often hallowed, always interesting, places, leaving to the individual the pleasure of savoring them according to inclination.

Tercentenary to Turn Whole State Into One Vast Exposition Ground

Unique Method of Displaying Products, Arts and General Amenities of Massachusetts Has Been Devised by Committee in Charge of Celebrations

Inasmuch as the plan of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary of 1930, now well on the way to achievement, is unlike the plan of any historical celebration ever held in the United States, it is fitting that, upon this page, there should appear the official definition of it by the general committee. Accordingly this statement is reproduced in part from "the Tercentenary News of 1930."

"The Tercentenary is not due to any single event. It is due to several events. There is a keynote event of 1630, but there are other important events and influences.

"Because the plan is different it is not readily understood. A great celebration state-wide, and not having a single focusing point, runs contrary to the conception of such celebrations as may be fairly compared to this three-hundredth anniversary of 1930.

"There will be definite centers of interest. There will be things to see and places to go to out of the customary order.

"But the abundance of places, events and happenings will not be pent up within the confines of an artificially created exposition, be it called a world's fair or any other name. Massachusetts and all of New England will be exposition ground.

"The Tercentenary of 1930 will be mercenary. It will serve to maintain Massachusetts' industrial prosperity. It will show the products of mills, factories, shops and fields. It will care for guests in many modern hotels, inns and restaurants. . . . It will transport people by railroad and steamboat and in 1930 models of automobiles and aircraft.

"The Tercentenary of 1930 will be cultural. It will serve to maintain Massachusetts' literary, artistic, architectural, educational reputation. It will show products of schools, colleges, individuals and communities. It will enlighten guests in some of the world's finest and best equipped plants of intellectual and humanitarian service.

"The Tercentenary of 1930 in Massachusetts will be festive. The Puritans of 1630 and thereabouts left scant evidence of festivity, to be sure, but . . . people coming to Massachusetts in 1930 can be as merry and lighthearted as they choose.

"The Tercentenary of 1930 will be worshipful of historical shrines and original foundation stones of the Nation's origin and development. Massachusetts and her people of today are proud of their past and careful, for the most part, to preserve important relics.

"The Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary will be much to many people and from many angles for the obvious reason that Massachusetts has much to display in all the fields of world interest and service. Taking advantage of present methods and habits of transportation, it is quite feasible here to let the exhibits stay in home surroundings rather than rooting them up and putting them in artificial environments."

Tercentenary Will Feature 'Old Home Week'

Massachusetts Cities Already Issuing Invitations to Namesakes Abroad

The "Old Home Week" idea will have its place in the 1930 celebration. Former residents of New England all over the United States will be urged to come and revisit their own birthplaces or their ancestral homes. The cities and towns in Masachusetts which bear the same names as cities and towns in other parts of the United States or in Europe are sending invitations to parties or representatives to join in taking notice of common history or tradition.

People from Cambridge, Eng., will be invited especially to Cambridge, Mass. Gloucester, Lynn and other places in New England have their originals in England and every effort is being made to enlist the interest and active co-operation of residents of such places, to the end that a new bond of civic interest may be forged, looking toward the coming years.

It is no invitation merely to come to a day filled with a little flag waving, a few perfunctory speeches of greeting and a band concert to wind up the evening. All such old towns have their well-preserved historical houses which are open at stated periods to visitors. These houses, with pageants to depict the life and customs of a former time, will be opened under the auspices of historical societies to provide information of distinct educational value, especially to young people for whom perhaps American history, as it appears in their school books, has missed something of savor and dramatic significance.

A committee known as "The Associated Industries" is working to encourage local displays in the industrial centers. Waltham and Lowell will recall the great period of development in the textile industries and Brockton and other centers of shoe manufacture will have their own displays, under the supervision of the New England Shoe & Leather Association, in addition to a centralized exposition in Boston at the same time.

It is the plan of the Tercentenary Conference, which links local committees outside of Boston with the central Tercentenary corporation, to have a great many events scheduled throughout the four months of June to October.

Furling Sail as Winthrop Lands With Charter for Massachusetts Bay Company

Royal Charter to Trading Group in Early Massachusetts Proves Seed of American Independence

Balloting With Black Beans in Business Colony, in Pursuance of Winthrop Franchise, Paves Way to Popular Vote in Modern State Elections

The charter granted by Charles I to "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England" on March 4, 1629, won enduring value as a model for constituted governments, first because it provided for stated elections, and secondly because it introduced the use of the ballot.

In 1630 men used grains of corn and black beans for ballots and thus they marked the beginning of a system which was to result in the paper ballots of our own time. Thus perhaps the charter granted to Governor Winthrop and his men is the most significant document of those connected with the founding and development of American institutions. Specifically framed for the government of what was then a business corporation, it proved so workable that not only did other colonies imitate it as time went on, but it became, with the American Revolution, the model for the state constitutions of the 13 colonies.

Technically, the charter enabled the setting up of independent civil government in America. It contained the germ of later independence for other colonies. It helped to establish the Legislature of Massachusetts and, because of the character of the company which came under it, marked the arrival of "big business" on the hitherto unsettled side of the Atlantic.

As a document it was florid and unwieldy in style; it was repetitious and contained innumerable tiresome details. Histories are inclined to cut it short, yet history in plenty can be read between its stilted old English lines.

Gorges Gets Patent

"Charles, by the grace of God, Kinge of England, Scotland, Fraunce, and Ireland, Defender of the Fayth, To all to whome theis Presents shall come, Greeting," begins the charter. "Whereas our most deare and royall father Kinge James, of blessed memory, by his Highness letter patents beareing date at Westminster . . . hath given and graunted unto the Councell established at Plymouth in the County of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of Newe England in America . . ."

And there begins the story. To Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a visionary, King James had granted in 1620 a patent incorporating 40 persons into what was known as the Council for New England, which was ceded territory covering not only what is now New England, but also New York and New Brunswick and stretching from ocean to ocean.

In 1621, when Parliament was assembled, the Council for New England was immediately attacked as a monopoly. The attack induced such a lack of interest among those from whom he had hoped to obtain money that financial embarrassment ensued.

New England Wilderness

A bold stroke was determined upon. Gorges divided the whole coast of New England into 20 parts, and presented each to a prominent patentee. The move was successful.

At this time New England was an almost unexplored wilderness, though the Puritans had settled at Plymouth in 1621, and had managed to survive.

Gorges' son Robert started a settlement at what is now Weymouth, but by 1628 only six small plantations remained in the vicinity of what is now Boston Harbor. As these places were never entirely abandoned the settlement of Boston Harbor must date from 1623.

But the Gorges scheme of colonization had borne no fruit. In the words of Gorges himself the Council for New England was in a state of "disheartened weakness . . . when there came certain that desired a patent of some lands in Massachusetts Bay. . . ."

This patent was readily given to the six men who had applied for it, among whom were Sir Henry Rosewell and John Endicott.

Terms of Grant

The grant provides that all the land lying between a line running three English miles to the north of the Merrimack River and a line running three miles south of the Charles River, extending from ocean to ocean, and including all islands, shall be held in fee by the six men named in the charter of the Massachusetts Company, and by 20 other men who are named as their associates; that the fifth part of all gold and silver obtained shall be paid to the Crown, and that the 26 men who are named, as well as any others who may be admitted to the company, shall be "one body corporate and politic in fact and name, by name the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

The company is given power to transport persons and things for seven years without paying custom, and is released from all taxes in New England for seven years, and from import and export duties for 21 years, except 5 per cent after seven years, with a copy of the letter patent acting as sufficient evidence for the enforcement of this order.

The charter empowers the officers with the right to impose fines and imprisonment, and written admonishment is given that the people be governed so as to win the natives to the Christian faith. The officers are further given power to protect themselves against others, but it is stated that restitution must be made if any members of the company rob or despoil others.

And with the granting of this charter was planted the seed of the company responsible for the successful settling of Massachusetts. For even while John Endicott was sailing for Salem in 1628, efforts were being made to get King Charles to override the charter of his father, King James, to the Council for New England, and to grant a new royal charter to the already active Massachusetts Company. This Charles consented to do in 1629. And thus ends the story between the lines at the beginning of "The Charter of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

Bid for Independence

John Endicott, starting even before the royal charter was announced, had established a small colony at Salem. Thus when King Charles' grant became known the company was being conducted along the orthodox lines of the day—a colony in New England with its governors in old England.

Suddenly at a meeting of the General Court of the Company in July, 1629, Mathew Cradock, the Governor, proposed that for the betterment of the colony the Government should be removed to America. After the first startling effect of the announcement had died down, each member was asked to keep the matter secret, to consider it "privately and seriously."

It was then that the famous Cambridge agreement was drawn up by 12 of the prominent men of the company, providing that they should sell their estates and prepare to depart for America if "the whole Government, together with the patent . . ." should go across the water with them.

Another meeting of the General Court was held, "where, by erection of hands, it appeared, by the general consent of the company, that the government and patent should be settled in New England, and accordingly an order to be drawn up."

Winthrop Takes Charge

The old officers then resigned, and men who wished to go to America were elected in their places. John Winthrop was unanimously elected Governor and John Humfrey was made Deputy Governor.

Thus was self-government and practical independence assumed in Massachusetts. Thus was begun the colony whose tercentenary will soon be celebrated.

With the arrival of Winthrop and his government at Salem, new men began to pour into the colony at such a rate that soon there were nearly 2000 people under Winthrop's rule, and a precarious plantation was transformed into a prosperous Commonwealth.

It was thought that the permanent headquarters of the Government would be located at Charlestown, but the want of proper drinking water at length determined the colonists to establish themselves near the plantation of William Blackstone, whose home was in what is now Boston, near the corner of Beacon and Spruce streets. The move was made, and at the first "Court of Assistants" to be held at that locality, on Sept. 17, 1630, it was ordered that the place "shall be called Boston."

ENTHUSIASM APPARENT IN CITIES AND TOWNS

Striking evidence of the importance in which the observance is held by the New England community at large is found in the enthusiasm already apparent among cities and towns desiring to participate in it. Such treasuries of early New England architecture and museum pieces as Salem, Marblehead, Lynn, Nantucket, Newburyport, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Malden, Dorchester, Dedham and Gloucester would be taken for granted as participants.

The later settlements of Worcester, Brockton, Attleboro, Wakefield, Fitchburg and the like have all had their place in the upbuilding of the Commonwealth, and so share the enthusiasm and material with which to make an individual and valuable contribution to the events of the great year.

It presents to them an opportunity to help renew the interest of the people in the foundations of the Nation and to spread instruction among those who may not know of Puritan attributes which should be remembered, emulated and preserved for the future.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Jack and Jill Go Scouting

I—The Scout Motto

By ROSALEE HAWTHORNE

ANYONE could see at a glance that Jack and Jill were twins. They were both ten years old, they had the same golden-brown hair, the same brown eyes, the same pink cheeks and the same upward-curving mouths. Jill was exactly as tall as Jack, and until very recently Jack had been precisely as happy as Jill. But now things were changed, and the happy light that shone in Jill's brown eyes found no reflection in Jack's. For Jill had become a full-fledged Girl Scout, all ready to attend troop meeting in her pretty new green uniform, and it would be two years before Jack could become a Boy Scout.

"It's not fair," grumbled Jack. "You're eleven minutes younger than I am, and still you can be a Girl Scout and go to troop meetings and do all sorts of interesting things while I have to sit around waiting until I'm twelve years old before I can be a Boy Scout. And I want to be a Scout just as much as you do."

"But not any more than I want you to be," said Jill. "We've always done everything together before, and I'd enjoy Scouting ever so much more if you could be a Scout, too. It can't be helped, but it does seem a pity to waste two whole years just sitting around waiting to be old enough to join the Scouts when you might be doing a lot of things right now that Scouts do."

"That's what I say," Jack answered gloomily. "I could be prepared and do a good turn daily and follow the Scout laws just as well as you can."

"Why, of course you can!" exclaimed Jill, bouncing up excitedly from the porch step where they were sitting. "Why didn't we think of that before?"

"Think of what?" demanded Jack.

Jill's Bright Idea

"Why, that you don't have to wait until you're old enough to join the Scouts to begin doing the things that Scouts do. If you start right now to do a good turn daily and follow the Scout laws, just think how well prepared you'll be when you are old enough to join a Scout troop! You can buy a Boy Scout Handbook with the money you earned weeding the garden. Then you can learn the Scout laws and we can do Scoutlike things together. You already know that the motto is 'Be Prepared,' and that a Scout does a good turn daily. There's no reason why you can't start now to be prepared."

"There really isn't—only I never thought of it that way before," exclaimed Jack, his eyes shining as happily as Jill's. "I'm going to begin this very minute to see how well I can carry out the motto, and while you're at your troop meeting I'll try to find a good turn to do. Then tomorrow I'll go to the Scout cabin for a Handbook and learn the laws."

"I'll help you all I can," promised Jill. "It will be so much fun to play the game of Scouting together. But now I must run along to the Scout house or I might be late to troop meeting."

After Jill had disappeared around the corner at the end of the block, Jack began to look around for a good turn that he might do. He peered up and down the street, hoping that a lady might come by laden with packages that he could carry, or that someone would ask him to do an errand, or that some other chance to do a good turn would present itself. But the street appeared wholly lacking in opportunities for helpfulness.

Jack's Opportunity

Jack turned and walked thoughtfully around the house with eyes alert for a good turn that he might do. And suddenly, when he reached the backyard, he was confronted by an opportunity to do a good turn that he wasn't at all anxious to undertake. For there in the garden of Mr. Gordon, who lived next door south, was the pet hen of Bob, who lived next door north. The hen and her brood of fluffy yellow chicks were excavating for worms right in the midst of Mr. Gordon's most cherished bed of prize plants. And Mr. Gordon had said that the next time Bob's chickens got into his garden there'd be trouble.

An hour ago Jack would have thought there was nothing he could do about the matter—and he wouldn't have regretted the fact as much as he should have. For Bob had refused to take him along on a hike that morning and Jack had been feeling a little resentful toward him all day. Bob's hen, too, was very cross if anyone came near her and her flock of little chickens, and already she had given Jack one vigorous peck that made him most reluctant to go near her again.

He hesitated. The hen and her chicks continued their excavating. Here was his chance to do a really good turn, and he knew that no real Scout would fail to prevent those chickens from damaging the garden further. If he wanted to be prepared to be a good Scout he must begin now to do the Scoutlike thing. He took a deep breath and started resolutely toward's Bob chickens.

The hen came at him with a rush, but Jack stood his ground. Then he tried to chase her toward home, but she only darted angrily in the opposite direction. So he stood and thought a moment. A Scout is resourceful. What else could he do?

Suddenly an idea came to him. He ran over to Bob's feed box and took out a handful of grain. Approaching quietly and cautiously so the hen would not be disturbed by his movements, he made a path of grain leading from Mr. Gordon's garden to Bob's chicken yard. Then he crouched down behind the fence, where he could watch the chickens. In a very few moments the hen clucked persuasively to her flock and led them triumphantly after the feed and right into the chicken yard where they belonged.

Jack jumped up from his hiding place and quickly shut the gate after the truant chickens. Now they could do no more damage to Mr. Gordon's garden, and Bob would escape the trouble in store for him if his chickens had destroyed the plants. Jack went around to the front porch to wait for Jill. He felt happier than he had for a long time. He had taken his first step along the joyful road to Scoutland. When Jill returned from her troop meeting he told her about his experiences since she had left.

"You've made a good beginning," said Jill. "In doing your good turn you obeyed the law of friendliness, too."

"And I wouldn't have done either if I hadn't decided to try to live up to the Scout motto," admitted Jack.

"Aren't you glad you did!" exclaimed Jill.

"Gladder than glad!" was Jack's happy response.

[This story is the first of a series. The second will appear next month.]

BON VOYAGE

O DANCING, DARK-BLUE OCEAN,
O WIND SO FRESH AND FREE,
O TRIM WHITE SHIP A-SAILING
WHERE ARE YOU CARRYING ME?'

FAR TO ROCKY NORWAY
AND FAR TO SUNNY SPAIN
AND FAR AROUND THE SPARKLING WORLD
THAT LEADS YOU HOME AGAIN—

'O LITTLE CHILD, YOU'RE GOING
FULL MANY MILES AWAY
TO VISIT OTHER CHILDREN
AND JOIN THEM IN THEIR PLAY.

'WHATEVER TONGUE THEY CHATTER,
WHATEVER THEY MAY DO,
YOU'LL FIND THAT ALL THESE CHILDREN
ARE VERY MUCH LIKE YOU.'

BEATRICE AND BARBARA BROWN

Four Dogs Instead of One

THIS is how it all happened. The family wanted a dog, and as they opened the newspaper one morning, one sister said to the other, "I wonder if there are any advertisements for dogs today? Yes, here's one—let's go and investigate!"

So, after breakfast, they set off to find the place, which was a little way out in the country. When they arrived they were taken to the stable yard where three small fat puppies were at play. The antics of one were very comical. Round and round in a circle he staggered on his funny little fat legs, tail wagging furiously, making queer little noises to himself, apparently absorbed in a game of his own.

The sisters loved him at first sight, and when one called "Punch!" and he stopped his play and looked up, the matter was settled. He was picked up and hugged, and taken home. (There you see him, lying down in the middle of the photograph).

From the first he was trained, when crossing the road, to stop instantly at the word "wait" and not to move until he heard "hurry." One day he had to go out for a walk with a stranger who had, however, been given Punch's "passwords," as they were called. When they came to a busy crossing the usual word "wait" was given, and obeyed; but when the road was clear again, the signal "hurry" was forgotten, and Punch looked up plainly puzzled at the unfamiliar "Go on." Being an intelligent little creature, he trotted obediently after his escort, but for some distance kept looking up in her face with a most inquiring expression, as though waiting for the word he really knew.

The next to arrive was Simon. He was brought to the door one day by a kindly policeman who knew the sisters' love of animals, and knew, too, that they had more than once found homes for strays. He was then a pretty fluffy little puppy, so small he could sit in the man's hand. He looked very like a Pekingese, and remembering that one of the family had often expressed a wish for a lap dog, he was taken into her. She was delighted with his looks and adopted him at once, sending word to the police that she would give him up immediately if his owner appeared to claim him.

The days passed and no one came for him, so he became a permanent member of the family. But soon he began to grow, and to the intense amusement of everyone who knew the story, went on growing and growing and growing until he became much too big for anyone's lap.

You can see for yourself what the baby "Pekingese" has become if you look at the picture. There he is, sitting up at the back, quite the biggest of all! His pet name is "Golden" because his beautiful red-brown coat shades to gold at the tips where it is longest, and his eyes are golden, too. Although he is such a big fellow, he is very gentle, and when his mistress says, "Love me, Golden," he will raise himself up on his hind legs, put his fore legs around her neck, and lay his head down on her shoulder with a soft little sigh like a contented child.

Some months after Simon arrived the sisters were out one cold November day and noticed a man standing in the bitter wind at a street corner, with a very dirty little puppy attached to the end of a bit of old electric cord. The little creature was trying to snuggle up to the man for warmth, and as fast as it did so he would push it away again. They watched for a few moments, then went to the man and asked him why he did not do something to keep his dog warm. He answered roughly, "He ain't cold, Miss, and I wants to sell him."

Bill, Punch, Simon and Jemima.

Feeling that something must be done about it, they bought him and took him home to comfort him, intending to find a home for him later on. When the worst of the mud had been wiped off it was found that the poor little waif's coat was rubbed almost bare in places, and he looked such a queer dilapidated little object that a covering of some sort seemed necessary. So, after consuming a nice plateful of warm bread and milk, he was placed on a cushion before the fire, while a little coat was being made to keep him comfortable until his own had grown again; and if ever love and gratitude looked out of doggy eyes, it was there that day, and somehow it seemed quite natural that he should be adopted by the family. His name is Bill, and he is the rough-haired terrier sitting at the left of Punch in the picture.

And now we come to Jemima. She is the little smooth-haired fox terrier lying down in front of Simon. She was seen one day from the top of a bus in a busy thoroughfare, wandering about in and out of the traffic, a danger to herself and others. Men they advertised her whereabouts in the local paper, but she was never claimed, so they christened her Jemima.

And that is how the family became possessed of four dogs instead of one.

A New Game for the Sand

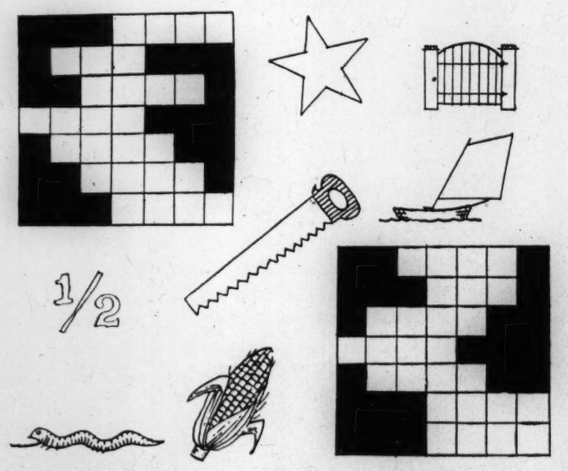
Apart from castle building, the jolliest game for the seashore is Wheel Touch. The best time to play it is when the tide is out, for then the sea leaves behind it a wide stretch of firm, smooth sand, the very place for walking and running.

With a stick draw a circle about a foot and a half in diameter on the sand. This is the hub. From it draw eight or more spokes. These should be six yards long (or more if you like), but they must all be of the same length. They must each consist of two lines about six inches apart. Join their outer ends with a double circle six inches wide. This double circle forms the tire of the wheel.

The game is this: One player stands in the hub and the others scatter themselves around the tire. When time is called the hub has to try to touch one of the others, and if he succeeds, the player touched becomes the hub.

The players must not leave the wheel. They may go anywhere they like round the tire, or up one spoke and down another, but they must not jump from spoke to spoke or even let one foot touch the sand between the lines of the spokes or outside the tire. If they do they are counted as touched and become the hub.

Bird Puzzle



Here Are Seven Objects. If You Will Place the Names of These in the Right Spaces in the Charts at Right and Left, You Will Have, Reading Downward, In One of the Columns the Name of a Small Bird, and in the Other the Name of a Large Bird. Now Give the Names of the Birds.

Anne's Questions

All About Volcanoes

"AUNT GENIE says that Oliver is studying volcanoes in Hawaii," said Anne. "What is a volcano? Is it a mountain with fire in it, or what?"

"More or less," said Daddy.

"Why is the fire in a mountain especially, and not just anywhere?"

"The fire, or more properly, the lava, builds the mountain," said Daddy. "That is why it is there, though of course not all mountains are made that way. This lava or molten rock comes out of a hole in the earth and runs off on all sides and cools. Then another flow comes out and that cools, and then another, till a huge mountain is built, a piece at a time, and we have a volcano perhaps three miles high."

"Oh," said Anne. "How often does the lava come out, Daddy? Every day or so?"

"Oh no," said Daddy. "It is a very slow process. They think it runs in periods of about 200 years.

"How does the lava come out," said Anne. "Does it just come out, or does it come out with a rush?"

"It does both," said Daddy. "In fact, it comes out in a number of ways. Sometimes great quantities of dust are blown so high that they come down in all parts of the world. Sometimes enormous flows of boiling mud come out and bury the surrounding country. Sometimes the whole top of the mountain will be blown to bits. And then again, white hot lava will just boil over and run in a slow stream down the mountain, burning forests and destroying anything that doesn't get out of its way."

Thick and Thin Lava

"Where does the lava come from?" asked Anne. "Does it come out of the center of the earth?"

"No," said Daddy. "That is an old superstition, that the center of the earth is molten and runs out through these volcanoes. It isn't true, for two volcanoes side by side have different lavas. They think the center of the earth may be iron, but that is another matter."

"You said there were different kinds of lava. What are they like?"

"Some are thick and some are thin," said Daddy. "Thick lava builds a high steep mountain, and thin lava flows out flat over immense areas. And then the same kind will take different forms. It may be a smooth flow like thin dough, or it may all break up into jagged points all over. The native Hawaiians call this sharp stuff 'Aa,' just as we might call it 'ouch stone,' because it is so uncomfortable to walk on it."

"What makes the volcano?" asked Anne. "You said that the lava doesn't come out of the center of the earth, but where does it come from?"

"They don't exactly know," said Daddy. "It may be that water gets down into the earth where it is hot and melts the rock. They say it may be from radium. There are many theories, but I guess no one really knows yet."

"Do they have volcanoes under the sea?" asked Anne.

"Oh, yes," said Daddy. "Lots of islands were made that way. The Hawaiian Islands, for instance. Every one of them was made by a volcano building its way up from the bottom of the sea."

"Where do they have the most volcanoes?" asked Anne. "We don't have any around here, do we?"

"None around here," said Daddy. "They seem to lie mostly around the ocean shores. They say of the Pacific that it is 'ringed with fire.' There are Mt. Fuji in Japan, then several in the Aleutian Islands in Alaska. Mt. Rainier is an old volcano. Mt. Shasta too. Then Lassen in California—that erupted recently. I saw it smoking one summer. Then on down through Mexico, down the west coast of South America, across through the South Sea Islands to the Philippines, and back to Japan."

"Are there any anywhere else, Daddy?"

"Oh, yes," he said. "Vesuvius in Italy, and Ætna in Sicily, the lighthouse of the Mediterranean, as it is called, because it is always glowing."

"Do all volcanoes have molten lava in them?" Anne asked. "You said Rainier and Shasta are old volcanoes. What does that mean?"

"Some are threatening to erupt all the time, blowing off smoke and gases and full of hot lava. They call these 'active.' Others are hard and cold, and you can walk all about around the crater."

The Crater

"What is the crater?" asked Anne.

"That is the hole in the middle where the lava comes out," explained Daddy. "Sometimes they are small and sometimes they are as much as 20 miles around, that is over six miles across. And in an active volcano the lava is continually boiling and swirling about, hardening in some places and breaking up in others like floes of red hot ice. I guess it must be a wonderful sight to see, especially at night. Think of a great fiery lake a mile across, all glowing and lighting up the clouds of steam that rise many miles above it. It seems as if fire were coming out, but it is not, just the light on the clouds of steam. But it looks like a mountain on fire just the same. We shall have to go out there and see one some time."

[This is the first of a series of articles. The second will appear next month.]

The Mail Bag

Stoke-on-Trent, England

Dear Editor:

Our nursery has just been done up. It was so interesting because it is in the old part of the house which is between 300 and 400 years old. We were very excited because we hoped the workmen would find a secret panel, but instead they found a large inglenook. The bricks were quite different from what they use now.

When the workmen took up the floor boards they found some old coins. One was marked "Anglesey Mint, 1778," one was of George III, and one was too old to see the date, but on it was a king's head.

Please will you forward a letter to Peter Y., on the Island of Guernsey. We are both very fond of gardening. I collect stamps and I am very fond of reading, drawing, and painting. I am just 8 years old.

Richard A.

[That must have been an excitement, Richard!—Ed.]

Missoula, Montana

Dear Editor:

Once before I wrote to the Monitor but my letter was not published. I should like to have more Milly-Molly-Mandy stories in the Monitor. I enjoy the Mail Bag very much. I like to read the children's letters, they are always so interesting, especially the letters in French.

I am 9 years old and am in the third grade at the Roosevelt School. I should like to correspond with some little American girl of my age. I will gladly answer any letters that I get.

Dorothy G.

[Could you read the French letters, Dorothy?—Ed.]

San Luis Obispo, California

Dear Editor:

I enjoy The Christian Science Monitor very, very much, especially the Children's and Young Folks' pages, and the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog.

Really California is a wonderful State—at least it is to me. It has flowers, trees, water, and everything beautiful. The mountain about half a mile north of our city was once a volcano. Its last eruption was when the Franciscans built the San Luis Obispo Mission in 1772.

Perhaps some of the Mail Baggers would enjoy knowing about a real California Spanish Fiesta. About a week before the celebration, children in the grammar grades begin wearing Spanish costumes. Then comes the election of the "Queen of the Fiesta." The first night of the fiesta they have Spanish dances and singing and Spanish music. The second night they crown the "Queen of the Fiesta." On the third day is a barbecue and a rodeo.

I send much love to all the Mail Baggers and to you, dear Editor.

Wanda S.

[Thank you for your description of the Fiesta, Wanda.—Ed.]

Birmingham, Michigan

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I have enjoyed it very much. I love Snubs, Waddles, In Lighter Vein, and all the other features.

I am 12 years old and go to the Christian Science Sunday School, and love it very much. During the week I can hardly wait until Sunday comes. I am interested in all kinds of outdoor sports such as swimming, hiking, gardening, hunting wild flowers, playing ball.

Birmingham is just 20 minutes' ride from Detroit. It is a wonderful place to live. In summer, the grass is so green, the flowers have such beautiful colors, and the birds' songs are so sweet to listen to.

I should love to correspond with girls in foreign countries.

Virginia M.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am 10 and in the 5B. I should like to correspond with a girl of my age in a foreign country, if possible.

I like gardening and I am very interested in flowers. I have a garden of my own in the back yard, and I plant so many seeds that there is hardly room enough to plant another. It's just so much fun to see them growing and find the little buds just coming out. In our garden we have sweet peas, forget-me-nots, marigolds, scarlet runners, lilies, asters, zinnias, poppies, foxgloves, carnations and wall flowers.

If any girls who want to correspond with me would like to have some pressed flowers and different kinds of leaves I should be glad to send them. I hope you all enjoy reading the Monitor as much as I do.

Gladys M.

Excelsior Springs, Missouri

Dear Editor:

This letter is to thank you for the many nice stories published in the Monitor. I especially like Snubs, Waddles, Milly-Molly-Mandy and the Mail Bag. As I am only 7 years old, my mamma reads most of the stories to me. Some of them I am able to read alone.

Our school closed last week, and I shall be glad when September comes, for I love to go to school. I should like to hear from little girls anywhere in the United States.

Mable O'D.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

As I do not have a place for a garden of my own, I have found a way to have one just the same. First I bought some seeds at school. I then bought a window box and some black, rich soil. I took the stones out of it, and tilled it (as I called it). When all was ready, I planted the seeds according to the directions, so I am expecting to have a lovely little garden.

Marjorie Y.

[How is the garden doing, Marjorie? —Ed.]

Ashland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

We have a little black dog named Trixy. She loves to ride in our car, but always waits to be invited. We take long drives and gather beautiful wild flowers. We have a pretty Angora cat that is very happy and jolly.

I love Snubs and Waddles and all the other stories in The Christian Science Monitor. I am 7 years old and I should like some little girl about my age write me.

Jean F.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Though I have never written to the Mail Bag before, I have become so interested that I want to take part in it. I think the Monitor is a wonderful paper, because it is so educational, and doesn't relate the crimes that are in other papers. Best of all, in the Monitor, I like the Children's and Young Folks' pages, and the Sundial. I never have seen such a cute dog as Snubs, or such a duck as Waddles, and as I like to draw they give me something interesting to copy.

I should like to write to girls near my age (11) from anywhere, only the letters would have to be in English, as I know no other language.

I have two pets, a cat and a rabbit. Twinkle, the cat, is a black Persian. He seems to be deaf to my calls, except when I say, "You will get some liver, now," and then he certainly comes running. The rabbit's name is Peter. He is all white and is only a baby, two months old. I send my love to you, dear Editor, and to all the Mail Baggers.

Shirley S.

[Thank you, Shirley.—Ed.]

Denver, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much. I am 7 years old and will soon have a birthday. I think I shall get a dog for my birthday present.

I have four friends who live near and Mother has a Monitor class every Friday evening for us.

This city has many parks. It is nice to go picnicking in them. One night we went for a drive to the top of Lookout Mountain. Denver looks beautiful from the top when the lights are on.

Elizabeth Mae S.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I want to tell you that I enjoy the Monitor very much.

We have a cat who is very intelligent. He sleeps on the garage roof and when we have fish for him and want to call him, we just shake the can opener and he will come running fast. I also have a Boston bulldog named Snubs, who looks like Snubs in the Monitor. When he goes riding in the car he always has to be the first one out, for he doesn't like to wait for the others. No matter if you have been away for half an hour or a week he is always so glad to see you that he snorts, wiggles and twists, and jumps up at you.

San Diego has a very lovely park called Balboa Park. There is also a big zoo here.

I should like to hear from girls in any part of the world, and I will answer promptly any letters that I receive. I am 11 years old.

Lois D.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Flower Colors

Sister Doris and little May
Were picking flowers on a summer's day.
Said May, "Such a pretty, pretty sight!
Where do they get their colors bright?"

"This little forget-me-not, so blue,
Has borrowed a bit of the sky's own hue,"
Said Doris. "The rosebud—beautiful flower—
Was dropped from a cloud at the sunset hour.

"And the yellow lily, all shining gay,
Glows with the gold of the sun's bright ray.
While the purple pansy, that most I prize,
Is like my dear little sister's eyes!"

LENA B. ELLINGWOOD.

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THE HOME FORUM

Perugia, and Carducci

THE pleasantest way to go from the railroad station in the valley to the town of Perugia on the hills is the way I went the first time I entered the town. There is a tram running up the hillside, but because of my luggage I hired an umbrella-covered phaeton. It was drawn by a poky little horse that jogged along at a comfortable gait, and seemed to say with each friendly nod of its head, "Now, this is the queen of the hill towns, this is the heart of Umbria—Umbria of the golden hills and gray-green fragrant olive groves—peaceful, happy Umbria. Don't you worry—it will remain as beautiful as this until we reach the top—and for long afterward—so what is the use of hurrying?"

As I approached this quaint, dreaming city a big, gold moon was shining through the silver foliage of the olive trees. Lights were twinkling in the valley, and on the crest of the hill lamps shone beneath the white arches of the "Palazzo della Prefettura." Then, suddenly, beyond the tapering evergreens in the square a cheery little scene was spread out in the full light of the moon. Countless little tables, each with its small bright cover of checked stuff, red or green, or yellow; people were seated there sipping ices, while a small orchestra on a raised platform a little back from the street played merry tunes. Perugia!

In the daytime I found that the city took on the air of a dignified medieval stronghold. It spreads over five hillsides, and its steep, narrow streets wind in and out, and scramble over one another with high arches and long bridges. Here and there archways frame little snapshot views of housetops, with the shadowy hills beyond. "Via Cesare Battisti," named for an Italian World War hero, is a broad, walled street that extends around the edge of the central part of the town, with a fine view over the hills. Many of the streets have quaint, attractive names. Perugia has its own little "Via Appia," and underneath, on the lower level, is "Via Piacevole" (the Street of Contentment). An old Etruscan gate, a massive structure of travertine, extends over a hillside street at the foot of "Via Cesare Battisti," and across the way is the noble Palazzo Gallenga, the seat of the Royal University for Foreigners.

I found it quite an adventure—the learning of Italian—in a university where classes were held in an old palace. There were high ceilings and twisting stone stairways, and the classrooms were painted pale green and gold, and ornately paneled with delightful scroll designs of rosy fruit and flowers. Some of the rooms had large mirrors in heavy gold frames, that extended across the whole side of the wall. The professors' chairs were fragile and graceful, and upholstered in yellow or rose brocade to match the color of the wall panel. It was a pleasant atmosphere, harking back to bygone ages, and disturbed only by the necessity of marching up to the blackboard and doing grammatical exercises in quite a modern fashion. Through open windows the sounds of summer drifted into the room. Before long the soft "Buon giorno," by way of greeting, when one entered the room, came to be as natural as "Good morning!" and the professor's "Come sta?" was soon answered by a confident "Io sto benissimo, grazie." And before I left I was able to engage in such a lengthy conversation with a hotel porter that I learned he had a brother somewhere near New York, who kept a bootshop, and that he himself hoped some day to cross the seas and visit him!

One of the most striking scenes in Perugia is the Piazza di Dante, a broad, open square, with a fine old fountain in the center. The fountain was built in 1277, and the marble carving was done by Nicola and Giovanni Pisano. Facing the square is the Duomo, or Cathedral, a solid, stately building; and on the other side, facing on the Corso Vannucci, is the "Palazzo Comunale," a beautiful building with a widespreading staircase that sweeps grandly to the sidewalk like a queen's majestic train. Above its doorway, on either side, are the large bronze griffin and the lion, symbols respectively of the municipality of Perugia and the Guelph party.

The Perugia of today is, however, more than a city of churches and palaces and fortresses. Tucked away on the edge of the town, and rather difficult to find, is a majolica factory, the seat of Perugia's most important industry. I found it one day after a long walk on dusty roads. It was hidden away behind a high fence, and I had to ring a bell to gain admittance into the yard. As the gate swung slowly open, my few words in Italian worked like a charm, and I was shown into the room where the graceful bowls and pitchers and vases were being shaped. In another room they were being smoothed down, and in still another the design was drawn on with a sharp instrument before the article was set out in the sun to harden. The finished pottery is kept in a large, glass-roofed building that looked like a hothouse. It was a beautiful sight, the great sun-filled room, with its floor of clay-colored earth. The vases and urns and little jugs were all arranged in groups on the floor, according to color, dull reds, blue and gold, orange and green, black and gold, and so on, all the way around. There were narrow pathways between the groups, and I could go in and kneel down, and pick out the ones I liked best and take them up in my hands. The bright colors and the quaint and graceful shapes were such a lovely sight that I felt obliged to try to tell the young Italian salesman how much it pleased me. "E un giardino!" I said (It is like a garden!), and he beamed his appreciation with a smile of pride.

But I saw in Perugia another garden, which is even more beautiful—and easier to find. This was the little garden spot back of the "Palazzo della Prefettura," known as "Carducci's Garden." The "Palazzo della Prefettura," or "City Hall," is the meeting place of adults and the playground of children. Italian families from Rome and neighboring cities come to Perugia for the summer to let their children play there in the open and enjoy the cool evening breezes from the hills. There are rock-edged pools in front of the Palazzo where goldfish dart. Holly trees and firs grow near by, and around the pools are marigold and bright red salvia. Across the road, beneath the arcades of the Palazzo, are long benches where nurses sit and rock the babies.

On the other side of the Palazzo is Carducci's Garden. The younger children like to go there to fill their little pails at the slender stream from the fountain. Beneath the arches of the Palazzo six or seven little girls in dresses of coral and white and tan whispered together for a few moments and then quickly formed a circle around the candy man, taking him by surprise. He stood there for a minute bewildered, with his big square basket strapped over his shoulder. Then realizing what had happened to him, he quickly broke the circle, lest he lose any of his wares, and then went away, chuckling to himself.

Vistas of the sunset hills were framed in the arches of the Palazzo, as I sat there on the crowded bench and watched the sun falling slantwise across the valley, and powdering it with golden dust. And soon the opposite hills were rose colored, deepening into lilac and purple, and as the sky flamed with long patches of crimson light, evening breezes blew across the valley from the Apennines. While the sky was still flushed with the sunset, the moon rose, pale gold, above the silver trees.

It was the view from here, I recalled, that Carducci used to see each evening when he was in Perugia in 1877, conducting examinations at the university. And this scene it was that caused him to write his "Canto dell' Amore." (Song of Love.) A few verses will show the beauty of the poem which this landscape inspired:

What is it that above the mountains shines?
A new aurora flushing all the west?
Or do Madonnas trace with glowing lines
Their rosy path across the mountains crest?
Madonnas fair whom Perugino saw,
Descending through the April sunsets clear.

In a small fenced-in garden spot, overlooking the peaceful valley, a marble bust of Carducci has been placed, with the inscription:

La Storia
Il Paesaggio
Ispirarono
qui
a Giosuè Carducci
"Il Canto dell' Amore" . . .
del nome di lui
questo giardino
s'intitola

In translation, this reads, "The history and the landscape of this place inspired Giosuè Carducci to write his 'Song of Love.' This garden is named for him."

J. G. E.

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Comment

"You must have grown up in a beautiful place"—
O comment ideal on these slight little songs!
Their failings all mine; any virtue belongs
To what your conjecture implies was the case:
"You must have grown up in a beautiful place."

Land's end, and beyond it; bright headlands of home,
Embraced by the ocean and kissed by its foam.

Green islands where spruces creep down to the edges
Of endlessly scoured and glistening ledges.

A hilltop where fir trees climb up to the sky,
And lavender shadows of afternoon lie.

Gay buttercup meadows and daisy-starred leas—
What singing can capture such visions as these?

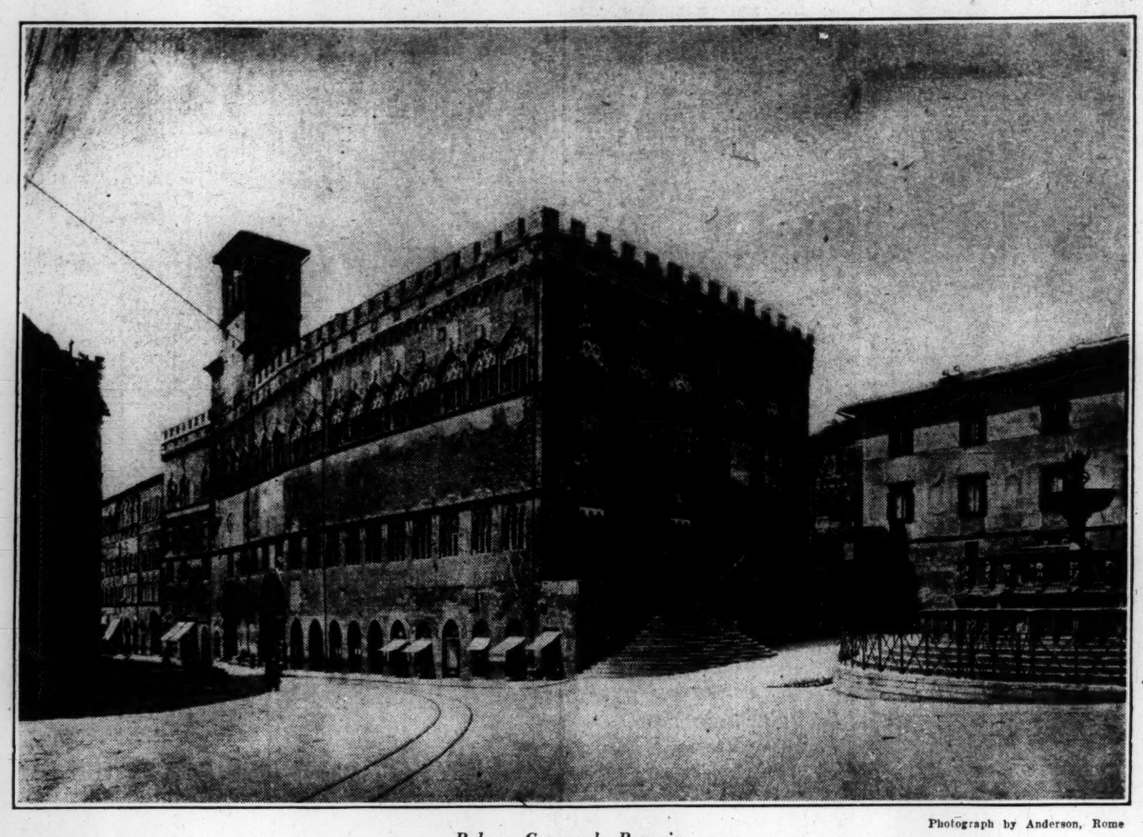
Pink tremors of dawning in far eastern bay;
Crescendo of color at ending of day.

The tide at the full, and the moon coming up
To make of the harbor a great silver cup.

The world hushed in peace, with a smile on its face—

Ah, yes; I grew up in a beautiful place.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.



Photograph by Anderson, Rome

Palazzo Comunale, Perugia.

Touching Heaven

God bless whoever
Plants a rose by his gate,
Making the roadway sweet
For those who have no roses.

God bless whoever
Builds a house with wide stairways,
Hospitable doors, and cheery hearth,
And bids for guests
Those who have no houses
And no hearth.

God bless, and bless again,
Whoever with a smile
Lights a golden road
For the lonely.

ISABEL BELLMAN.

The Day's Adventure

Sometimes the day's adventure may be minute and fragile, a chance meeting with a flower. . . . To walk in golden mustard eight feet tall by a California roadside while the petals and pollen shower bright gold on our heads and shoulders is good. To kneel on the mesa beside the tiny pink gilia that covers the earth with bright patches after the rains, lifting its plucky blossoms, the size of a nickel, on little thread-like stems about two inches long—that also is good. Better still it is to wander into some remote canyon and find the deep oracular phacelia that has pinkish, hirsute stems and leaves and a solemn face the size of a violet. People who have broken their bread in the sight of such flowers and taken their rest beside them are less likely to pick them. . . .

Sometimes the day's adventure may be a chance meeting with a bird. Jim and I had a most happy experience with birds in a pine wood in New Hampshire one summer. We were sitting under a pine in the silence that belongs to good comrades. We had tramped far that day and at sundown we were resting under the trees and dreaming dreams together. When two people can dream dreams together, they do not need to talk. Perhaps because we were silent we heard from behind one of the trees a purely silver song. Jim, who knows birds better than I do, laid a hand on mine and a finger on his mouth to enjoin silence, but the gesture was superfluous. I had no desire to speak. This song was to me, also, the punctuation of our dreaming, for as commas and periods set intervals between words, bird-song sets intervals between dreams.

In a minute or two more we heard a similar song from another tree, a small flute out of Paradise. The first singer answered, A third called from in front of us. And then the first singer appeared where oblique rays of the sun falling on him showed a speckled breast and rufous tail. It was the hermit-thrush, himself and no other. Singing he walked among the pine needles, his comrades answering him. The other two joined him, presently, and perhaps a fourth was with him, but of that we could not be certain. They moved about before us, and made their music without a thought of us, giving us their loveliest and most limpid singing. We hardly dared to breathe for fear of interrupting the recital. For ten or fifteen minutes we sat and listened with white awe upon us, and then their wings rustled and they were gone. The place where the rays of the sun had fallen on them was dark and empty. The song was sung.—From "The Dingbat of Arcady," by MARGUERITE WILKINSON.

The Carpenter Composer

Oliver Holden, the carpenter-composer, is the first one of the earlier tune writers whose works are still found in the hymnals. He is known almost entirely by his tune "Coronation," and this tune is in every one of the twenty-five modern hymnals which I have examined, and which are used by the various denominations of evangelical churches. His other musical compositions, which were numerous, are not so well known. Born September 18, 1765, in Shirley, Massachusetts, he lived in that town with his parents till he was twenty-one years of age, and then the family moved to Charlestown. Being a carpenter, the rebuilding of that town . . . promised employment. . . . But circumstances turned him to music; he opened a music store, became the leader of a choir, and conducted singing schools. Then he began to compose music and compile music books . . .

The organ that was once the property of the Charlestown musician, and upon which he composed his tune "Coronation," is now in the rooms of the Bostonian Society in the Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts, and it was my privilege, some years ago, to be one of a company which stood around it and sang a stanza of "America" to the accompaniment of its tones. Above the keys is a case much like the old-fashioned secretary with two doors. On opening these one sees a number of short pipes, from a few inches to about twenty for the longest. The compass of the organ is four and a half octaves. It gives forth good music in summer, but it is said that in winter it is mute.

On October 21, 1789, when Washington visited the city of Boston he was escorted along Washington Street past the State House. There a triumphal arch had been erected and an "Ode to Columbia's Favorite Son" was sung by the Independent Musical Society of that city. The words and music were said to have been composed by Oliver Holden, and it is also said that he led in the singing. This same "Ode" was sung by the Stoughton Musical Society in 1893 at the Chicago Exposition. The original print of this "Ode" and music appeared in the Massachusetts Magazine in 1789, and it is reproduced in Elson's National Music in America.

In 1806 the Young Convert's Companion, a Collection of Hymns for the Use of Conference Meetings, was published in Boston. It was edited by Oliver Holden, and there are nineteen hymns in it signed "H." One of these, beginning "All those who seek a throne of grace," is in long meter, and consisted of six stanzas. Every line has been altered to convert it into the meter of sevens, and a hymn of four stanzas has been produced which is now found in many present-day hymnals, and ascribed to Holden. The first stanza is

"They who seek the throne of grace,
Find that throne in every place,
If we live a life of prayer
God is present everywhere."

This hymn and the tune "Coronation" are all of Holden's work that have been retained in our hymn books, although up to the time that he ceased publishing music there had been no American author whose publications had been so well received and so generally sung. He was a conscientiously religious and amiable man as anyone might judge from the style of his compositions, and his "Coronation" will live for generations yet to sing and admire.—From "American Writers and Compilers of Sacred Music," by FRANK J. METCALF.

When the Fishermen Come Home

The gray and somewhat uninteresting village of Douarnénez undergoes a change when the fishing boats come home. . . .

As one descends the tortuous street leading to the sea, when the tide is in, everything and everyone you encounter seems to be in one way or another connected with sardines. The white-faced houses are festooned and hung with fine filmy fishing-nets of a pale cornflower hue, edged with rows of deep russet-brown corks. Occasionally they are stretched from house to house across the street, and one passes beneath triumphal arches of glorious gray-blue fishing-nets. The same little street, which barely an hour ago was practically empty and deserted, now swarms with big bronzed fishermen coming up straight from the sea, laden with their dripping cargo of round brown baskets half filled with glistening fish. They live differently from the sleepy villagers—these strapping giants of the sea, with their deep-toned faces, their hair made tawny by exposure, their blue eyes, which somehow or other seem so very blue against the red-brown of their complexion, their reckless, rollicking, yet graceful, sailor's gait. A sailor always reminds me of a cat amongst a roomful of crockery: he looks as if he will knock over something or tip over something every moment as he swings along in his careless fashion; yet he never does. . . .

What pranks Mistress Sea plays with the simple homespun garments of these men, staining and bleaching them into glorious and unheard-of combinations of colour, such as would give a clever London or Parisian dressmaker inspiration for a dozen gowns. . . . You see blue woolen jerseys faded into greens and yellows, red berets wonderously shaded in tones of vermilion and salmon. From almost every window tarpaulin and yellow oilskin trousers hang drying; every woman in the place is busily employed.

Many a fascinating glimpse one catches at the doorways when passing, subjects worthy of Peter de Hooch—a young girl in the white-winged cap and red crossway shawl of Douarnénez cutting up squares of cork against the rich dark background of her home, in which glistening brass, polished oak, blue-and-white china and a redly burning fire can be faintly discerned. . . .

Over the gray sea are scudding myriads of brown, double-winged boats, all making for the little harbor, some in twos, some in threes, others in flocks like so many swallows. Close to the dark, cornflower hills is a patch of brilliant verdant green. . . . As the fishing boats neared the shore the gorgeously flaming brown-and-gold and vermilion sails were hauled down, and in their places appeared the filmy gray-blue nets hung with rows of brown corks. The rapidity with which these brown-sailed workaday boats changed to gossamer, cornflower-decked, fairy-like crafts was extraordinary. It was as though a flight of moths had by the stroke of a fairy's wand been suddenly transformed to blue-winged butterflies. In and about their boats the sailors are working, busy with their day's haul, picturesque figures standing against the luminous blue in their sea-toned garments.

On the quay the women are standing in groups, talking and knitting, and keeping a sharp look-out for their own particular "men." Trim, neat little figures, these women, with their short dark-blue or red skirts, their gaily-coloured shawls drawn down to a peak at the back, their light yellow sabots and their tightly-fitting lace caps made to show the brilliant black hair beneath and the pretty rounded shape of their heads. . . .

It seemed as if the busy scene would never end. Always fresh boats were arriving, and still the horizon was black with fishing craft. Reluctantly we left the scene—a forest of masts against the evening sky, a jumble of blues and browns, rich wallflower shades and palest cornflower, brown corks, and the white caps of the women.—DOROTHY MENPES, in "Brittany."

Sunset Glamour

Here on hills above the sunset
The plain seems green and beautiful, from afar.
The trees stand in rich masses.
The river is silver and beautiful in the evening light.
No one would believe, standing here,
That the plain is half desert,
And that the river is only polished rock
Shining in an alien glow.

—ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE, in "Mountain Against Mountain."

Wild Mustard

Under the hot summer sun everything grows golden, grows into a shiny coating that carries with it a Midas-like touch. Grain fields, corn fields, lush meadows, sloping pasturage, grass-grown creekbanks, even flowing water that looks as if it were molten, rippling gold, all bear that transmuting touch into gold.

As a warm zephyr passes above the summer meadows, it carries enough of the earth gold to cover all the fields to the horizon. The gold bends gracefully in a sweeping curve, and reveals a wave of jade green, spiky, charming in slenderness and delicate curves. Here is wild mustard or charlock, called weed on the western prairies, called weed everywhere it grows, but possessing an innate beauty in its individual and collective growth that bears detailed observation.

Wild mustard grows nearly waist-high, an indomitable inhabitant of the waste fields, prairies, and midwest meadows. Weed it may be, but no one can deny its slender grace, its wire-like stalk that is crowned with a yellow head, composed of groups of flowerlets, each of which have four nearly circular petals and two tiny ears in the center of the quartet that make a figure easily adaptable for conventionalized floral design. The flowerlets make a lacy crown for the mustard plant. Below the crown of yellow bloom, dainty when observed closely, are spiked and knotty pods that grow in profusion with their tips to the beams of the sun. Within lie the seeds. In their pod coverlets that are of bean-like order, ranged to the central portion of the stalk, these minute, white denizens lie packed closely. Below the middle portion of the stalk the oval mustard leaves grow thickly, curling up when moisture is not plentiful to their genus, swaying with every stray summer wind.

When evening nears and the warmth of the sun is removed from the earth, its color still remains in the fields of wild mustard, a magical brightness that stays until dusk descends to darkness.

Neighborly Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Christ Jesus replied to the question, "Who is my neighbour?" he established for all time the standard for neighborly love. The Master clearly indicated that we are neighbors only when we reflect divine Love, and, beholding the need of our fellow-men, supply it. The good Samaritan of the Master's parable has gone down in history as the proper example of a faithful neighbor, inasmuch as he whole-heartedly and amply ministered to the needy one. We read that when the Samaritan saw the one who appeared to be helpless, "He had compassion on him;" then he bound up his wounds and took him to a place of shelter at his own expense. The lesson of true love was thus brought home to the scribes and the Pharisees, who needed to comprehend that the graces of Spirit, love and kindness, constitute true value wherever found, even though the one manifesting these qualities may be humanly relegated to some despised tribe.

We have Scriptural assurance that "God is no respecter of persons," and that He judges the hearts of men. It is clear that anyone who thinks too highly and too constantly of himself has little time or inclination to observe or to care for the needs of others. A better sense of God, divine Love, and the ability to love truly are needed; and these can be gained only by drawing closer to God in honest prayer,—in prayer that acknowledges Him as the fount of all good, and that beholds His children as loving and lovable.

The teachings of Christian Science clearly set forth the necessity of purifying the heart from selfishness, in order that one may become a better neighbor. In "No and Yes" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (p. 39): "True prayer is not asking God for love; it is learning to love, and to include all mankind in one affection. Prayer is the utilization of the love wherewith He loves us. Prayer begets an awakened desire to be and do good." Sincere prayer overcomes unworthy aims; and one's motives and inclinations are thus purified. In the words of a loved hymn,

"The heart with love to God inspired,
With love to man will glow.

The Apostle Paul's admonition to the Philippians, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others," has been viewed by many as a beautiful ideal, but impossible of execution. So far has the world progressed during the last half-century, however, that men in general no longer take merely selfish or one-sided views of business transactions, inasmuch as they see that the results of such ruthlessness would be far-reaching and detrimental. It is becoming recognized that the greatest good to the greatest number can be worked out only on the foundation of God's law. On this point, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 211): "When one protects himself at his neighbor's cost, let him remember, 'Whosoever will save his life shall lose it.' He risks nothing who obeys the law of God, and shall find the Life that cannot be lost." What encouraging words! Obeying the law of God in preference to yielding to the dictates of human will has not yet become the general practice; hence those in the vanguard of this new régime often timidly approach this stand for the right. To these, the above-quoted statement by the Leader of the Christian Science movement is stimulating. "He risks nothing who obeys the law of God," rings out with triumphant assurance.

Love and goodness accomplish what nothing else can. The barrier raised by an unfortunate one against the seeming coldness and enmity of the world has frequently been removed by an unexpected kindness, a loving word, or a considerate deed. The Master's loving remark to the adulterous woman, "Neither do I condemn thee," followed by the firm and kind admonition to sin no more,—far more potent than mere denunciation,—actually dissolved the fetters of sin.

The Christianly qualities of patience, compassion, and disinterested kindness which encourage the hopeless and the disheartened ones, are exercised by the true followers of the teachings of Christian Science, in consonance with Mrs. Eddy's statement in "No and Yes" (p. 3): "How good and pleasant a thing it is to seek not so much thine own as another's good, to sow by the wayside for the way-weary, and trust Love's recompense of love."

A Pronunciation

The conversationalist in this country has a thorny road to tread. A correspondent writes, poor thing, to ask me, in confidence, how he should pronounce "Quixote," a word he finds frequently cropping up in his talk. His natural inclination and early practice was to speak of Don Quixote as though the cavalier had an English "x" in his name. Of late years he has found, when in circles where people do know things, a growing tendency to pronounce the name in the Spanish way—which we may represent, though inadequately, by the spelling Keehotte. Now, my correspondent, being a sailor, is a shy and sensitive man. He feels sheepish. He does not want to drop "Don Quixote" . . . altogether, as it is one of his favourite books, and he even has theories about it. But he is afraid. If he says "Quix" in the coarse English manner he fears that the experienced and supercilious landsman may stare at him as at an illiterate boor; but he shrinks from tackling the other pronunciation, partly because he knows he couldn't do it without looking self-conscious, partly because he does not wish to affect an acquaintance with Spanish which he does not possess, and partly because he is sure he would never get it right. He might even be so far from right that somebody, not understanding or pretending not to understand, might make him repeat the outlandish syllables, a process which would cause him to blush all down his back. What, he asks, should he do?

Say "Quix" and make no bones about it. It is an easier instance than most of its kind. "Quixote" has had an English pronunciation for years, a pronunciation as established as our pronunciation of "Paris," which no Englishman talking to another would dream of calling Paree. Not only this, but it has generated an English adjective. I doubt if the most pedantic or the most priggish of men says "Keehottic" for "Quixotic"; yet it is grotesque to pronounce the one word in the English way whilst perspiring to restore an alien pronunciation to the other. But the case would be quite strong enough without that. There is no point whatever in forcing a foreign pronunciation (unless we are talking to foreigners) of some names unless we do the same for all. To go no further from Don Quixote than its author, there is Cervantes. He was a great man, and there are many interesting things about him. We know that

The Spaniards think Cervantes
Worth half-a-dozen Dantes,
An opinion resented bitterly
By the people of Italy.

He wrote one of the narrative masterpieces of the world, and thought it much inferior to his other works, which nobody can now read. But the point about him in our present connection is that his "C" is not pronounced by the Spaniards as an English "C," but rather (I hope I am correct—I do not know any Spanish) as a "th"; and when the Spaniards don't sound "c" as "th" they sound it as "k." Yet the prig has still to begin operations who will call him . . . Thervantes at an English dinner-table. . . .

But as individuals those of us who desire to avoid affectation and prefer, as a general rule, to let well alone should make a point of conforming to existing usage in spelling, and in pronunciation, of employing those sounds which are more comfortable to the English language and traditions. Next time my correspondent refers to Cervantes he should say Quixote with a "q" and with an "x," and say it both loud and clear. If anybody looks at him he should then repeat it without shamefacedness. And, provided his nerve holds out, if some one should try the Spanish pronunciation on him after he himself has used the other, let him pretend not to understand. Above all, let him never make a cowardly mumbling noise in the hope that it may be taken for either pronunciation of any word.—J. C. SQUIRE, in "At the Mermaid."

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STIFF MONEY RATES CHECK PRICE RISE

Some New Tops Made Before Stock Market Advance Is Halted

NEW YORK (AP)—Stiffening call money rates checked the resumption of the upward price movement in today's stock market.

Bullish operations started off at a brisk pace, with a number of the public utility, electrical equipment and railroad shares pushing into new high ground, but reactionary tendencies developed when call money became scarce and the rate was boosted.

Call money renewed unchanged at 10 per cent and advanced to 12 around midday, with indications that the rate would work higher within the next day or two. Upward of $60,000,000 in loans were called during the morning. Time money turned easier, some 30-day loans being arranged as low as 7½ per cent. High call money rates are likely to continue the rest of the week.

There was little in today's news to influence the price movement. Greene Cananea Copper ran up more than 6 points on the announcement that Anaconda directors had made an offer of 2 shares of Anaconda for Greene Cananea and Andes Copper stocks. Anaconda turned heavy after the announcement.

Investment rails were in brisk demand and held their gains fairly well through the midday reaction in the general industrial list. Atchison, St. Louis & San Francisco, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pere Marquette, Chesapeake Corporation, Union Pacific and Norfolk & Western all moved into new high ground, the gains ranging from 1 to 5 points.

Market Closes Firm

General Electric ran up 10 points to a new high at 334¾, but dropped back later to around 327. Air Reduction and Columbian Carbon each were marked up more than 9 points to new high records at 159¾ and 204¾ respectively.

Westinghouse Electric common and preferred and Allied Chemical also moved into new high ground. United States Steel sold as high as 192¾ and then dropped back below 190, but fresh buying support was supplied and the stock rebounded in the early afternoon.

Engineers Public Service was under pressure for some unexplained reason, and dropped back 6½ points. Other utilities yielded to realizing sales, which may have been influenced by the opening of New York State's investigation into recent power and light mergers.

Another boost in the call money rate to 15 per cent, the highest in weeks, took the edge off the advance in standard railroads, which had been carried to new high records. Delaware & Hudson rose 8½ to 207½, with lesser gains registered by Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atlantic Coast Line and Kansas City Southern before they fell back.

International Business Machine jumped nearly 14 points to a new high.

The market closed firm. Total sales approximated 4,100,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables unchanged at $4.84 15-16.

Convertible Bonds Up

Active convertible bonds rose 3 to 6 points in early trading today, but reacted later as selling appeared in the stocks. Atchison 4½s made the maximum advance, reaching 136½, a new high, on the opening sale, but had lost most of the 6-point gain by noon.

International Telephone 4½s, which crossed 160, and American Telephone 4½s, passing 151, were other issues to lose most of their early improvement of about 3 points each. Stockholders' rights to buy the American company's bonds at par expire today, and the turnover in the convertible debenture ran at the rate of about $1,000,000, par value, per hour.

Missouri Pacific 5½s, another share option issue, climbed to the new peak of 115¾, and managed to hold close to that figure. American International 5½s soared more than 1½ on broad accumulation.

The remainder of the list had a somewhat spotty appearance, with the best grade obligations generally firm at their current low levels on the relatively easy time money. Price changes in all but the convertibles were mostly fractional, exceptions being Standard Oil of New York 4½s, up more than 2½, and New Haven refunding 4½s, which were forced down to a new year's low on an offering of only a few bonds. Bethlehem Steel refunding 5s proved to be another soft spot, yielding more than 1½.

Foreign bonds and United States Government issues dragged in an uninteresting market.

DIVIDENDS

Julius Kayser & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the new common, payable Aug. 1, to stock of record July 15, placing the stock on a $4 annual basis, equal to $6 on the old common, which paid 75 cents. On April 24 a 50 per cent stock dividend was declared payable July 1.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 each on no-par common and $100 par common, $1.50 on 7 per cent preferred, $1.75 on 7 per cent preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 15.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway trustees declared regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the first preferred stock and sinking fund stock, both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31. Regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred "B" stock was also declared, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

Habirshaw Cable & Wire Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 1.

The Ourlet Co. declared regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the first preferred, $1.50 a share on the second preferred, and $1 a share on the common and payable August 1 to stock of record July 20.

Eureka Vacuum Cleaner declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

Archer-Daniels-Midland declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PERE MARQUETTE

	1929	1928
May surp af chgs..	$373,235	$185,691
5 mos. surp af chgs	3,208,136	2,382,056

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

	1929	1928
May gross	$146,287	$185,191
Net op inc	25,495	24,894
5 mos gross	768,707	658,192
Net op inc	187,657	81,797

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
(Including Texarkanaa & Fort Smith)

	1929	1928
May gross	$1,887,241	$1,811,811
Net op inc	438,547	365,259
5 mos gross	$8,895,536	$8,531,896
Net op inc	1,868,568	1,638,879

APPROVE BANK MERGER

NEW YORK—Stockholders of United States Mortgage & Trust Co. and of Chemical Bank & Trust Co. approved the merger of the former with the latter, effective July 1.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Prev. 1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 1	Last June 29
54¼	38½	6	Abitibi	200	42⅝	41½	41⅝	42
84¾	79	6	Abitibi pf	100	84½	84¼	84½	
135	101	..	Adv Straus	1400	142	138½	139½	138½
159½	101	..	Ahumada	1000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4½	2	..	Ahumada pf	2600	155	145⅞	151⅝	146¾
152⅜	92½	2f	Air Reduction	100	413¼	407½	409½	406¾
48⅞	37¼	2f	Airway El	300	6	6	6	6
15¼	4½	..	Ajax Rubber	200	53⅞	51¾	53¾	54¼
39¼	4½	..	Alaska Jun	100	19	18¾	18¾	18
28	12	..	Albany PWP	26300	28¾	27¾	27¾	27½
54¼	37⅝	..	Alleghany	200	101½	101⅜	101¼	101
165½	99¾	5½	Alleghany pf	800	101½	100⅞	101¼	100¾
109¾	100⅛	6	Allegh pf	2600	332	325¾	326	325¾
4332	241	7	Allied Chem	400	121	120½	121	120
125	105	7	Allied Ch pf	500	263½	259	259	262
28	16⅝	1	Allis-Chal	200	28⅝	24½	26½	
4	2	2	Amerada	100	125¼	124	124½	113⅝
43⅝	23⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	300	42½	42	42	45
138⅝	104⅜	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	136¾	133	133	134¾
73⅜	40⅝	..	Am Bk Note	700	85½	84½	85	85
137	110	5	Am Bosch	6500	61⅜	58⅜	58⅝	59¾
71¼	40½	6	Am Brake	2600	57	56¾	56¾	54⅝
52	34⅝	1.60f	Am Brake	700	50⅝	49¾	50¼	50
94	15⅛	..	Am Br Bov	150	84⅝	81½	81½	
84	49⅞	..	Am Br Bv pf	11000	152⅜	151⅜	153½	152⅛
114	107¾	5	Am Can	700	97¾	96¾	97¾	96½
106⅞	92	6	Am Car & F	700	60½	60	60½	59¼
60¾	46⅜	6	Am Cable	500	46	45	45	45⅝
37¾	24½	1.60	Am Com Alc	600	30	30	30	30¼
30	25¼	2	Am En Tel	26000	122	117¾	119	122
135⅞	85¼	..	Am & FPw	30	96	96	96	105
99⅝	85	6	Am & FP 6	200	105	104	105	105
103½	104½	7	Am & FP 7	2700	97¾	96¼	96¾	97
46	25	2f	Am Ice	200	95	93¾	95	95
96	83¾	6	Am Ice pf	2300	72¾	71¼	71¾	71½
76½	52½	2f	Am Int Corp	200	4¾	4⅜	4½	5
8⅝	4	..	Am La Fe	700	63¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
75	60	..	Am La Fr pf	100	125	125	125	124½
126½	102⅝	8	Am Loco	100	115	115	115	115
119¼	104	7	Am Loco pf	360	64¾	63¾	64	64
81¾	5	2	Am Metals	100	20	20	20	5
17⅞	8¼	..	Am Piano	800	12¾	12⅞	13	13
17⅞	8¼	1f	Am Pw&Lt	1700	142⅛	139¾	99⅝	99
142⅜	81¾	..	Am P & L	100	59⅝	59⅜	70	
88⅜	68⅝	6	Am P&L pf A	100	70	70	70	
80	70	5	Am P&L pf st	600	71½	80¼	80¼	
84⅜	79	5	Am P&L pf st	400	46¾	46⅝	46	46
33⅝	40⅛	1½	Am Radiator	500	115	112⅜	114⅜	119¼
125⅜	106⅛	4f	Am Roll Mill	100	63	62¾	63	
103⅞	99	5	Am Saf Raz	200	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33
41¾	31⅜	3	Am Seating	6500	111	109½	109¾	109¾
124⅞	93¼	4	Am Smelt	1200	68½	67½	67½	67⅝
95⅜	85½	2	Am Sm Fnd	10	112	112	112	112
114	110½	2	Am Sm F pf	1900	66½	65¾	66⅛	65¾
85	65½	2	Am Stores	100	105¾	105½	105¾	105¾
119	107¾	7	Am Sugar pf	15700	227⅝	220½	222⅝	223½
140	120⅝	4	Am Tel&T	2400	146	140½	142	146
67	47⅞	1f	Am Wat W	700	17	16¾	17	16⅝
25⅛	18	..	Am cot	800	12¾	12⅞	12⅞	13
97	77	..	Am Writ pf	200	95	94	94	95
11¼	6½	..	Am Zinc pf	400	72	70	72	
80¼	62¾	3	Amac Wire	100	41¾	41½	41½	41
46	33⅜	2	Am Wrlt pf	500	44¼	44	44½	43¾
65⅜	43½	2.40	Anchor Cap	68800	119¾	117⅜	118	119
140	69	7	Anaconda	15000	54¾	52	52½	54
68⅜	44⅜	3	Andes Cop	2800	21⅞	20⅞	20½	20¾
95	85¼	7	Arch Dan	100	87	87	87	88
108⅛	105¾	..	Arm Ill A	1400	113⅜	111	111	113¼
107¼	97⅜	..	Arm Ill B	700	61	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
101¾	71¼	7	Arm Ill pf	100	20	20	20	21
46⅜	33¼	..	Arnold Cons	100	28	28	28	
40⅝	19¾	..	Art Metals	500	49½	48¾	48½	49¾
30⅝	26⅜	1½	Asso Dry	100	95	95	95	
116	94	2	Asso Dry 2nd	200	44¾	44¼	44¼	
47¼	15¾	2	Asso Oil	2600	24¾	23⅝	24⅛	23⅞
247	195¾	10	Atchison	1600	202	200¾	202	192¾
107⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	200	103¾	103¾	103¾	
196⅜	169	10	Atl Coast L	400	195	190¾	195	190⅞
166½	32⅜	..	Atl G&W I	65	64	64	64	
115	90	4	Atl G&WI pf	400	58¾	58⅜	58⅜	
72¾	53½	1f	Atl Refin	6000	72¾	71⅞	72¼	72⅜
107	90	4	Atlas Pwd	600	100⅜	100	100	100
241	221	4	Auburn Auto	1000	334½	329¾	332¼	330
10	3½	5⅝	Austin N	200	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
27⅜	22⅛	..	Auto Sales	200	41	41	41	
42¾	36¼	3	Auto Sales pf	200	41	41	41	

—B—

271½	210	7	Baldwin	200	253	250¾	250⅞	..
125	114¼	6	Baldwin pf	110	122	121¼	121¼	..
133	76	6	Balt & O	9400	127	125¾	127	126
133¾	123⅜	..	Balt & O r	300	124¾	123¾	124	123¼
110½	104	6½	Bamber pf	40	108	107¾	108	77
77	64½	3½	Bangor&A	100	78¾	76	78¾	
110¾	105	7	Bangor&A pf	20	106½	106½	106½	28
33⅜	26	2	Barker Bros	200	26¾	26¼	26⅝	
87	83	6½	Barker Br pf	100	86	86	86	
45¾	38¾	2	Barnsdall A	7900	42	41	41¾	41⅞
29½	20	..	Beacon Oil	300	28⅞	28¼	28¾	28¼
93¼	78	..	Bendix	17000	93¾	87⅞	88	87½
93	75¾	3	Best & Co	27100	112½	111	112	111½
117¾	114¾	7	Beth Steel	200	119	118	118	118
127	116¾	7	Beth Steel pf	300	127	126	127	127
136¾	117¼	7f	Bloom'dale	300	124	123¾	124	122
136¾	110½	7f	Bohn Alum	300	124	123¾	124	122
11¾	6	..	Booth Fish	400	7¾	7½	7¾	8
98	83¾	3	Borden	5800	94⅛	92½	93	92
143¾	107	4	Borg Warner	2600	101¾	101¼	101⅜	
109¾	85	6	Boston Maine	2400	33⅝	32¾	33	33
63¾	42½	3	Briggs	100	50	49¼	49¼	49¾
81⅞	60¾	4	Brockway	700	62¾	61⅝	62¼	61¾
53½	46	1.60	Bklyn Man T	500	208	207	207	204
213¾	170	5	Bklyn Un G	100	44	41	40½	41
44⅞	18	..	Bruns Balke	100	25¼	25	25¼	
44⅜	38⅛	3	Bruns Term	300	30⅞	30	30⅞	30⅝
95	55	7	Buckeye Pip	900	41½	40⅝	41½	41
67⅞	49¾	4	Budd Wh	400	67	66	67	
61⅜	35¼	4	Budd Wh pf	10	51¾	51¼	51¼	
68½	51½	4	Buff&Sus pf	100	63	63	63	
52½	46	1.60	Bullard	200	51¼	50¾	51	
89¼	55½	2f	Burroughs	500	55⅞	54⅜	55⅜	
89¼	55½	7	Bush Terml	30	103½	102¼	103¼	102¼
119½	114¾	7	Bush T deb	20	114	114	114	
118¼	119	7	Bush Big pf	1000	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
91	41½	..	Butte Cop	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
41	28	..	Butte & Sup	600	143	139¾	139¾	
192⅞	125¾	7	Butterick	10	111	111	111	
121¼	107¾	7	Byers pf	100	127	127	127	127
158	104¼	2f	By-Prod C					

—C—

81⅝	72½	4	Calif Pack	200	75⅞	75½	75½	75½
1	1⅛	..	Calahan	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
135	110¼	10	Calu & Ariz	1400	130⅞	129½	130	128¼
61⅞	36⅜	4	Calu & Hecla	2500	43⅞	42⅝	42¾	43
90⅜	78	5	*Canada Dry	900	89	87½	88	87¼
265⅞	218	10	Can Pac	1200	251⅞	250½	251¾	231½
48½	36	2.80	Cannon Mills	200	36⅛	36	36	
101½	94½	5	Caro C&St	10	95	95	95	
334½	308	7	Case Thresh	200	315	312	315	315
120	100	7	Case Th pf	100	421	421	421	
79¾	52	3	Celotex	600	61	60	60	47
52½	40½	2	Cen Alloy	3800	47⅝	46½	47	47
120	88⅝	6	Cerro de P	2600	100½	98½	100	98¾
28⅝	16½	..	Cert-Teed	300	23½	23	23	23⅜
108½	78½	3	Ches Corp	1600	104	103	103½	101
233½	195	10	Ches & Ohio	3900	238	235⅝	236⅞	233½
194⅜	8	..	Chi & Alton	2400	8½	8⅜	8¼	12½
25¾	11	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	25½	25	25	25
66⅞	49	..	Chi & E I pf	300	55¾	55½	55⅝	55⅝
23⅞	12¾	..	Chi Gt W pf	400	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅝
63⅝	38⅜	..	Chi M&SP	1000	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	41¾
89⅞	27⅜	..	Chi M&SP pf	2000	52⅝	51¾	52	51⅝
63¾	46⅛	..	Chi & NW	1400	90	88¾	89¼	88
84⅛	80¼	4	Chi Pneu	200	36⅜	36	36¼	36⅜
39⅝	28¾	..	Chi Pneu pf	200	52	51½	52	
56¾	48⅜	3½	Chi RI	2100	134	132½	132½	133
102⅞	98½	6	Chi RI 6%	100	99	99	99	
74⅝	44⅞	2.40	Childs	4600	74⅝	72	74	74¾
135	66	3	Chrysler	4400	75¾	74	74½	74½
27	19⅛	1	City Stores	100	20¾	20¼	20¾	20½
37⅞	23⅞	3½	City Stor A	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	
79½	37⅜	3½	Clev & Pit	20	74¾	74¾	74¾	
72¾	56	5	Cluett Phdy	100	59⅜	58¾	58¾	59¼
119	107¾	7	Cluett P pf	10	105	105	105	
140	120⅝	4	Coca Cola	300	132½	130½	130½	132¾
211	175	3	Coca Cola A	200	47	47	47	47
75	54	..	Collins&A	100	54½	53	53	55
61	46	..	Colo F&I	400	64	62⅞	64	62
58½	56	..	Col Gas	37200	65	63½	63½	63½
86¾	53½	2	Col Gas pf A	200	106¼	105¾	106¼	107
108	103⅜	6	Col Gas pf A	74100	61	59¾	59¾	59¾
57¾	41¾	..	Col Gas rts	4700	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
199	121¼	..	Col Carbon	6000	204¾	196¼	201	195½
84	58¼	1.14	Col Graph	80000	69½	66¼	67½	64½
89¾	53¾	..	Col Gra rts	32400	8½	8	8⅜	8
62⅝	43	2	Con Cred	12400	53	51¾	53	52⅜
195	131½	4f	Com Inv Tr	3000	169½	166¾	168¾	168¼
246	107¼	3	Comwlth Pw	200	229⅜	229¾	229¾	228¾
93	59¼	2	Conde Nast	200	77	76	77	22
33¾	19½	..	Congoleum	600	225⅝	22	22	22
30⅝	5	..	Conn Film pf	600	25⅝	25½	23½	25¾
103⅝	55½	3	Con Gas	19000	132¼	129½	130	131¾
100⅜	96½	5	Con Gas pf	200	97½	97	97½	96¾
79⅝	51	6	Con Ry C pf	100	54	54	54	54½
6¼	2½	..	Con Textile	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11½	6	.60	Container B	300	83⅝	82¾	82¾	83¾
84¾	47½	..	Cont Bak A	3100	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	13
84¾	64	..	Cont Bak B	100	96¼	96¼	96¼	97¾
10	8⅛	.80	Cont Bak pf	100	88⅛	88	88	87¾
100	80¼	2½	Cont Can	6900	80½	77	80	
94½	79	2	Cont Ins	200	85	84	85	83⅜
35¾	20½	..	Cont Oil	300	28⅞	28¼	28¾	28¼
78¾	14⅞	.80	Cont Motors	17000	99¾	97⅞	98	99⅛
102⅞	92	2f	Corn Prod	2900	100¾	99¾	99½	99¾
93	75¾	3	Corn Prod pf	10	141¼	141¼	141¼	
125	85½	1f	Coty	3300	62½	61¼	61½	62
135	75	..	Crosley	100	94½	93	93	94¾
110⅝	105	7	Crown Cork	900	45¾	44	45¼	
51	42½	..	Crucible	100	113	113	113	
103⅞	85	5	Crucible pf	100	113	113	113	
116¾	109	7	Cruibble pf	200	7½	7½	7½	
18⅜	5¾	..	Cuba Cane	200	7½	7½	7½	13½
24½	11½	..	Cuba Co	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	
60⅜	32	6	Cuba Ry pf	10	77½	77½	77½	
25¾	14⅜	..	Cub Am S	400	13⅝	13¾	13⅞	13
19	11	..	Cub Am S pf	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¼
95	60½	..	Cudahy	200	52	51⅜	52	51⅞
67⅞	49¾	4	Curtiss	1400	162½	159	159	162
67⅜	58¼	3½	Curtiss	200	65½	64¼	64¼	64⅞
67	38⅛	..	Cuyamel Fr	100	91½	91	91	

—D—

69¼	42⅞	..	Davison	3400	54⅝	52	53	53¾
207½	182	9	Del & Hud	5600	207½	195¼	196½	199
127¾	55¾	..	Del&Lac&W	1500	124	123½	124	122¼
234	224	8	Devoe & RA	200	68¾	68	68	
64⅞	43½	1	Dome Mines	4700	54½	52½	52¾	53½
53⅞	40	3	Dom Stores	3000	187½	184	184	185
198½	133¾	4	Dupont	100	203¾	203¾	203¾	
28¾	20½	1	Duplan Silk					

—E—

194½	168	..	East Kodak	1000	183¼	180½	183	181½
128	123¾	6	Eaton Axle	30	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
76¾	46	3	Eitingon	600	68	66¾	67¾	67¾
29¾	26½	2½	Eitingon pf	100	27	27	27	27½
112½	92¾	6½	Elec Auto Lt	8500	107¼	104	106	106½
172	126¾	4	ElAutoLt pf	810	111	111	111	
115	100	7	Elec Boat	800	135⅝	133½	133½	132⅝
18⅜	11¾	1	Elec P&L	19800	81⅝	77¾	80	80⅛
109½	103	7	ElecP&L pf	100	106	105¾	106	105
92⅞	77	5	ElecStoBat	200	84¼	83	83⅝	83¾
83⅝	67	5	End John	200	66¾	66½	66¾	66¾
62	47	1f	Eng P S	10000	62⅜	60	60	61½
100	90	5	Eng PS 5pf	100	96½	96¼	96¼	99½
47	31¼	2	Equit Big	2000	41	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
81¼	64	..	Erie	14000	81⅜	79⅞	80⅞	80
			Erie 1 pf	1400	66	65½	65⅝	65⅜
			Erie 2 pf	100	63⅜	63¼	63¼	63½
			Eureka Vac	100	51	51	51	51
			Evans Auto L	100	63	62	62½	61⅞
			Ex Buffet	10	25	25	25	

—F—

51⅜	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	800	47½	46	46½	47½
110⅞	106⅜	..	Fairb M pf	240	107	107	107	
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Fed Motor T	600	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
112	101	2	Fidelity Ins	400	100	98⅝	99⅝	
98½	66	..	Filene	200	75	73½	75	
107	98⅝	6½	Filene pf	10	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
14⅞	62	1½	First Nat St	1000	68	67½	67⅝	68¼
20¼	2⅜	..	Fisk Rubber	1800	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8¾
70¼	40¾	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	40	41	41	41	
87⅜	65⅞	3f	Fleischmann	16900	86¼	83	86⅛	83
54	46	..	Florsheim S	300	47	46½	47	46
73¾	57¼	2f	Folansbee B	400	65¾	65	65⅜	65
69⅜	44	..	Foundation	100	52½	52½	52½	50½
101	80½	4*	Fox A	4100	88⅞	85½	87¼	88
54⅞	37⅞	4	Freport Tx	1900	48	47⅜	47⅞	47⅞

—G—

33⅞	20	..	Gabriel A	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	26½
25	10½	..	Gardner M	1200	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
102	81	4f	Gen Am Tk	9900	96	93⅝	94⅝	95½
87⅜	61	..	Gen Asphalt	800	83¾	83	83¾	82
69¾	55½	2	Gen Bronze	500	65	64¼	64¾	63⅞
61	37½	..	Gen Cable	1300	45⅝	44	45⅛	43¾
129½	81	4	Gen Cable A	15400	334⅜	325¾	331	324¾
334¾	219	4f	Gen Elec	300	105	104	105	105
11¾	10	.60	Gen Elec Sp	10	11	11	11	11¾
102	70	1½	Gen G&E A	805	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	90⅝
116½	103	5	Gen G&E 7%	50	103	103	103	
89¼	67⅝	3	Gen Mills	1500	72½	71¼	72⅛	71¾
100	94	6	Gen Mills pf	3300	75⅝	74⅜	75½	75
91⅜	68⅝	3	Gen Motors	33900	75⅝	74⅜	74⅝	75
126½	122¼	4	Gen Mot 7%	300	122⅞	122⅝	122⅝	123½
52	45	4	Gen O Ad ct	200	47	47	47	47
41	32	2	Gen O Ad ct	1200	36	34	34¾	34⅛
102	81	..	Gen Pub Ser	7900	72	65¼	65½	64
119⅞	93½	5	Gen Ry Sig	4900	119⅝	117⅞	118¼	117⅝
86½	68	5f	Gen Refrac	3800	79⅝	78	78⅝	78¼
126⅞	101	5	Gillette	1200	109¾	108½	109¾	108½
48⅛	31	..	Gimbel Br	100	33½	33½	33½	
61⅜

STEEL TRADE STILL HOLDS A FAST PACE

New Orders Showing Slight Recession—Railroad Buying Good—Pig Iron Easy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Steel production in the first half of 1929 was a new high record for any six months in the history of the industry, though the official figures will not have been issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute until a week from today.

June production undoubtedly compared very well as to daily rate with May, though because of one less working day the aggregate tonnage was probably not so large.

Incoming business probably is receding somewhat in the aggregate. There is some falling off in demand from lines of consumption depending on agriculture. This affects principally the plate and farm tools. The long spell of dry weather together with a cold rainy spring may prove to have curtailed crops in some sections of the United States and Canada.

Automobile consumption of steel has dropped 50 per cent because of the changing of models. At least five large automobile manufacturers will announce new models in July, while more announcements will come out in August. After this time there should be a marked picking up in buying of strips, sheets, bars, etc. on the part of the automobile manufacturers.

Good Railroad Buying

The railroads and the builders are still buying over their normal quotas, which is at least partially making up for declines in other lines. The Pennsylvania Railroad recently distributed orders for 4000 steel box-car bodies and also bought 5000 tons of track fastenings. The Wabash is inquiring for 25 locomotives. There are several freight-car inquiries of 1000 or more cars each.

Sales of fabricated structural steel work before last were 60,000 tons, which is considerably better than the weekly average so far this year. A survey made by a prominent steel fabricator shows that 1,000,000 tons of structural steel is in near prospect of being placed.

Structural steel is by far the most active line of demand in the East just now. Though the statisticians keep reporting that building and construction projects, permits and awards are falling off, this has not yet been reflected in the sales of structural steel.

Freight Rates Reduced

An important development affecting the distribution of steel is the reduction of freight rates on steel ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It will be henceforth on a mileage basis and should do away with the hit-and-miss rates heretofore in effect. The new rates will affect 90 per cent of the mill output of the country. It will govern principally the distribution from Pittsburgh, Youngstown, Cleveland and Wheeling.

The steel makers through the American Iron and Steel Institute are working actively for higher duties on imported steel articles, with various heads of the steel industry appearing at Washington to put forth their pleas. At the same time they would do away with the duty on manganese ore, pointing out that under the duty these last several years the American manganese mining industry has made no progress.

Iron and steel exports in May declined 16,064 gross tons from April. However, exports for the first five months of the year were considerably ahead of those for the corresponding period of 1928, or as 1,344,028 tons compares with 1,096,595 tons in 1928. Imports in May were 19,935 tons greater than in April. However, for the year to date imports have been less by 33,276 tons than during the first five months of 1928.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	10%	10%
Commercial paper	5¾@6	6
Customers' loans	6	@6½ 6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Day loans	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	8¼	8¼
Four to six months	8	8

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	51¾c	52c
Bar silver in London	24¼d	24¼d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$80,000,000	$1,150,000,000
Balances	14,000,000	132,000,000
F. R. bank credit	32,698,659	155,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	5⅛@5⅜
60 days	5⅛@5⅜
90 days	5⅛@5⅜
4 months	5⅜@5⅝
5 months	5⅜@5⅝
6 months	5⅜@5⅝

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5	Calcutta	5
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Cleveland	5	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	5	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	5	Lisbon	6
Kansas City	5	London	5½
Minneapolis	5	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	5½
New York	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Amsterdam	3½	Sofia	7
Athens	8	Stockholm	4½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	5	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	4	Vienna	7½
Warsaw	6	Bucharest	8

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.84⅞	$4.84⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.84 31-32	4.84¾	4.8665
France—franc	.0391⅝	.0391⅞	.193
Belgium—belga	.1389	.1389	.139
Italy—lira	.05233⅛	.0523	.193
Germany—mark	.2382½	.2380½	.238
Austria—schilling	.1406⅓	.1402	.1407
Cz'ch'sl'a—crown	.0296¼	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2662½	.2662	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0129½	.192
Holland—florin	.4015	.4011	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1744½	.1744½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2664	.2662	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'g'l—escudo	.0450	.0450	.1085
Rumania—leu	.00596⅝	.00596	.193
Spain—peseta	.1427	.1419	.193
Sweden—krona	.2680	.2678	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1924¼	.1925¼	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0175⅛	.0175	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4837½	.4837½	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5812½	.5800	
India—rupee	.3660	.3660	.4866
Japan—yen	.4975	.4985	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Straits Settlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4204	.4202	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1189	.1187	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9628	.9638	.9733
Peru—pound	3.98	3.98	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9620	.9620	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.0805	.0805	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅜	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3937½	.3962½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany P W P 6s	91½	91½
Am Straus 5½s '42	111½	111½
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	90	89⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	102	100⅝
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98½	98½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	101¼	100⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105	105
Am Chain deb 6s '33	94⅛	93⅝
Am L G Chem 5½s ctf	102½	102
Am Int 5½s '49	109⅝	108¾
Am Smelting 5s '47	100½	100½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103	102½
Am T & T cv 4½s '39 wi	150⅞	146
Am T & T of 5s '60	102⅝	102⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅛	105⅛
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	98⅝	98½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	102⅜	102⅜
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104⅝	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	117	117
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	93⅝	93½
Ann Arbor 4s '95	72½	72½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	88⅞	88¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	88⅝	88
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	136½	132
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	87	87
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74	72½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100½	100½
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106½	106½
B&O 1st 4s '48	90¾	90¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	97⅛	96¾
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	100
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101¼	101
B&O 5s series D	100⅛	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100
B&O rfg 6s '95	108	107⅝
Belding Han 6s '36	90½	90
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104⅞	104½
Beth Steel p m 5s '56	98	97⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	98	97⅞
Beth Steel con 5½s '42	102½	102¼
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	103¾
Boston & M 5s '67	94¾	94
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	64½	63
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	97	97
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '50	97⅞	97⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	92	92
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s sta '50	85	84
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105	105
Cal Gas Elec 5s '37	99⅛	99⅛
Cal Pet 5½s '38	99	99
Can Nat Ry 4½s '20	99	99
Can Nor Pow 4½s '40	96½	96½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97	97
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¼	82¼
Can South con 5s '52	102	102
Carolina Clin O 6s '52	107	107
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89½	89½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100⅛	99¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	165	165
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	90½	90½
Ches Corp 5s '47 reg	98¾	98¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99½	99
Ches & O 4½s '97 A	92	92
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	85	84½
Ches & O Coal R 4s	84½	84½
Ches & O con 5s '39	101½	101½
Chi & Alton rfg 2½s '49	65	65
Chi & Alton Ry 2½s '50	66½	66½
Chi B & Q 5½s ill div '49	83¾	83¾
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	78½	78½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	66
Chi M St P&Pac adj 5000	72	71¾
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	91	91
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	82	82
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	90½	90½
Chi St L&NO 5s reg	100¾	100¾
Chi R&I rfg 4s '34	93¾	93¾
Chi R&P 4½s	90¾	90¾
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	99½	99½
Chi Ter Haul & SE 5s '60	97¼	95¼
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	101	101
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	83¾	83¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	101½	101½
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	95¾	95
Chile Copper 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	99	98½
Colum Gas & Elec 5s May	98½	98½
Com Inv Trust 5½s	96½	95½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	97½	97½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	67	67
Con Ry 5s '52	95	95
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	104⅝
Consum Pow ind 5s '52	101½	101½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	97	97
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	60½	60½
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	61	61
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	80⅞	80
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	100	100
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102	102
Del & Hudson 7s '30	102¼	102¼
Den Gas &Elec 5s '51	97	97
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89⅞	89⅞
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	90½	90½
Den & R G Wn 5s '78	88¼	88¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	92¼	92½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100½	100½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105⅝	105½
Detroit Un Ry 4½s '32	96½	96½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¾	100¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duke-Power 6s '66	103	102¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	97½	97¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	82	82
Erie cv 4s A '53	80½	80½
Erie 5s '67	94⅝	93⅞
Erie gen lien	76	76
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96½	96½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	107⅞	107⅞
Fla East Coast 5s '74	69½	68
Gal Hou & Hend 5s '33	99	99
Gen Cable 5½s	98⅛	98⅛
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100¼	100¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅛	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	91⅛	91⅛
Gould Coupler 6s '40	76	76
Gould Coupler 6s '40	76	76
Grank Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	109⅞	109⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93½	93½
Great Northern 5s '73	101⅜	101½
Great Northern 5½s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 7s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	92½	92½
Great Northern 7s '36	108½	108⅜
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76¼	75¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	76½	76½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	89	89
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	88½	88½
Ill Cen 4½s '66	96⅜	96
Ill Cen C St L&N O 5s A	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s '78	90½	90½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	90	90
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95¾	93⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66	66
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66	65¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	56	56
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66¼	66
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	92¼	92¼
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	76¾	76¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102	102
Int & Gt Nor 5s '52	92	92
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	102½	102½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88	87⅝
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100¾	100¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	88⅝	88
Int Paper 6s '55	91	91
Int Rys Cent Am 5s '72	77½	77½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96½	96½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	77½	77½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	92	91⅝
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s '39	160⅞	157
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101⅝	101⅝
Kan City So 1st 5s '50	72	72
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87	87
Kendall Sq war	92	91½
Keith 6s '46	91¼	91¼
Kings Co L 6½s '54	114⅝	114
Kings Co El 4s '49	80	80
Kinney Co 7½s '26	104	101
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	101	101
Kreuger T 5½s rcts war	98	98
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	97½	97
Lack Steel con 5s '50	97⅝	97⅝
Lake Shore 5-6 deb 4s '97	97⅝	97⅝
Lautaro 6s '54 wi	99	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	83¾	83¾
Lew's Inc 6s '41	106	106
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100½	100½
L&N col 5s '31	99½	99⅜
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	100½	100½
L&N 7s '30	101	101
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	91	91
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	89	89
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98¾	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅝	99⅛
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	84	84
Min StL 1st rfg 4s '49	22⅞	22⅞
Min & StL con 5s '34 ct	43	43
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	94½	94½
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99½	99½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	82⅛	82⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104⅜	104⅜
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	73¼	73¼
Mo Pac 5s P '75	96½	96¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	96½	96½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	115⅛	115
Montana Power 5s A '43	101	100½
Montana Power deb 5s	98⅝	98⅝
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95⅝	95⅝
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83½	82
Murray Body 6½s '35	98⅞	98⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	97	96⅝
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98	97⅛
N E T & T 5s '52	102⅜	102
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 R	93⅝	93⅝
N Y T & M 5s B '54	93⅜	93⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76½	76½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	95⅜	95½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102⅜	102⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s A '74	104⅜	104⅜
N Y Chi & St L 6s B '75	100½	100½
NY Gas El Lt P & R 5s	80½	80½
NY Out & W rfg 4s '92	64½	63½
NY N H&H 4½s	88½	88½
NY N H&H 6s cv	128½	128½
NY Ry inc 6s '65	10⅞	10⅞
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	28¼	28
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	98½	98½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110	109⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅞	105⅞
Niag Lock & O P 5s '53	101½	101
Norf & W adj 4s '96	89½	89½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '52	99⅝	99½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	100⅜	100⅛
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	99½	99½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65	65
Nor Pac pr lin 4s '97	87½	87½
Nor Pac 3s 2047	107	107
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110⅞	110
Nor Pac 4s reg	84½	84½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99½	99½
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110⅜	110⅜
Ohio Rity 5s 6s '58	105	104½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	87¼	87¼
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100½	100½
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¼	99⅛
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85	85
Otis Steel 6s '41	101¼	101
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100	99⅝
Pac Tel&Tel rfg 5s '52	103	103
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '34	107	106¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	93¾	93¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	28½	28½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98	98¼
Penn R R 3½s A	90	90
Penn RR 4s '21	97½	97½
Penn R R 4s '52	86	86
Penn R R con 4½s '60	88½	88
Penn Ry gen 4½s '65	95	94¼
Penn RR 6s '64	102½	102½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	103½	103½
Penn R R 5s '64	102⅝	102½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	107⅝	107⅝
Penn RR col 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Penn RR 4½s	96	95½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	103⅝	103⅝
Pere Marqq 4s '56	86⅞	86⅝
Pere Marq 5s '56	102	102
Philips Pet 5½s '39	89½	89
Phil Co 5s '57	97⅞	97½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	81¼	81¼
Phil & Read 6s	93½	93
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '45	109	109
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Pitts C C&StL 5s A '70	103½	103½
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	106
Portland Railway 5s '30	96⅝	96⅝
Postal Tel Cable 5s	93⅝	93
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	90	89
Pub Svc E & G 4½s	96½	96½
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	103	102⅝
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	250	250
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅝	97¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	94½	94¼
Remington Rand 5½s	93¾	92½
Rep Brass 6s	103⅛	102½
Rio G & W col 4s '39	81⅝	80⅝
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99¾	99⅝
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	98⅝	98⅝
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	92⅞	92⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	84⅝	84½
St L & S F 4½s '75	87¼	86⅞
St L & S F 5s B '50	99	99
St L S W con 4s '32	95⅜	94½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102	102
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	103¾	103⅝
Seabd A L rfg 4s '50	53	52⅝
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	43¾	42½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	74	74
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	62	61½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	96¾	96½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	93¼
Shell Union 5s '47	94½	94⅜
Shubert Theater 6s '42	79	79
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	97⅜	97⅜
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99⅝	99
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99¾	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101½	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅝	93½
Smith A O 6½s '35	102⅜	102¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	101⅝	101⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97¼	97¼
So Pac 4½s '68	91¼	90⅞
So Pacific 4½s ww	92⅝	92½
So Ry gen 4s '56	85¼	84¾
So Ry con 5s '94	104⅛	104⅛
So Ry Ken 6s '56	111½	111½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117	117
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100⅞
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	77⅝	77⅝
Tenn Copper 6s A	104¾	104¾
Tenn Copper 6s '25 B	101⅞	101⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	104	104
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	96¾	96¾
Tex & Pac 5s C rct	97	97
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39⅞	39½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101	101
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	98½	98½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	106½	106½
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	92¾	92¾
Union Pacific 4½s '68	96½	96¼
Un Pacific 4s '68	85¼	85
US Rubber 4½s	100⅜	100⅜
US Rubber 5s '47	89½	88½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101	100⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97	96½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅞	108⅜
Utilities Lt & Pow 5½s	90	90½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	80	80
Va Ry 5s '62	101	101
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101	100⅞
Wabash 5s B '76	95½	95½
Wabash 5½s '75	103	103
Walworth 6½s ww	100	100
Warner Quin 6s	94	94
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	100⅝	100⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	101⅝	101½
Western Maryland 4s '52	78	78
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	96½
Western Un 5s '51	101⅛	101⅛
Western Un 6½s '36	108	108
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100½	100½
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	99⅝	99⅝
White Sew Mach 6s ww	98	98
Wickwire Sp 7s cv ct	40⅝	40⅝
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43⅜	43⅜
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	65⅜	65⅞
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101	101
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100	99⅝
Youngston 5s	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅞	99⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107	107
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88½	88⅛

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last July 1	Last June29
3½s '47	....	96.11	96.23	96.11	96.23 96.12
1st 4¼s '47	99.3	99.6	99.3	99.6	99.3
4th 4¼s'38	99.13	99.14	99.11	99.13	99.13
4th 4¼s rg	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6
US 3½s'47	96.31	96.31	96.31	96.31	....
US 4¼s'43	96.29	96.29	96.29	96.29	....
US 3¼s'56	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.12	101.5
US 4s'54	.104	104.6	104	104.6	104.
US 4¼s'52.108.	108.	107.29	107.25	107.18	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	88	88
Antioquia 7s A '45	91¼	91⅛
Antioquia 7s B '45	93⅛	93⅛
Antioquia ll	83½	82½
Argentine 5½s '62	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¼	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99	99
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅜	99⅜
Australia 4½s '57	86¾	86¼
Australia 5s '56	95	94¾
Australia 5s '57	94¼	94
Austria (Upper) 6½s rct	89¾	89¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	87	85⅞
Austria Hydro div 6½s	86½	85⅞
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92⅞	92⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100¼	99¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	104⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105¾	105½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114¾	114½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109	109
Bergen (City) 6s '42	99	99
Berlin 6s '58	89½	89
Berlin 6½s '50	97⅜	97¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	90	90
Bolivia 7s ct	85½	85⅜
Boliva (Rep) 7s '58	85⅞	85⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	100¾	100½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	98	97⅞
Brazil 6½s '57	91	90½
Brazil 6½s '27	91	90½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	105¾	105¼
Breemn 7s '55	100⅜	100¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	79⅞	79⅞
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	96½	96½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93	92⅞
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100¼	100
Bulgaria 7s '67	83	83
Bulgaria 7½s '68	88½	88½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	95	95
Can (Dom) 5s '31	99½	99½
Can (Dom) 5s '52	100⅞	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Chile Rep 6s Jan '61	92¾	92¾
Chile (Rep) Pan '61	93⅜	92⅞
Chile (Rep) Mtg '61	92	92
Chile (Rep) ct 6½s '57	96⅞	96⅝
Chile (Rep) ct 6½s '61	99	98⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92	92
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	92	91¾
Chile Rep 6s Sept '61	92¼	92¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	92¼	92
Chile (Rep) 6s 62 rct	92	92
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101½	101½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93	92½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	80½	80½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	90	90
Colombia 6s Oct '61	82¾	82½
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	95	95
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	94½	94½
Con Agr 6½s ct	84¾	84⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101½	101½
Cundi 6½s	80	80
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110½	110½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Danish Mun 8s A '46	105½	105½
Denmark 4½s '62	87½	87½
Denmark 5½s ser of '55	87½	87½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103½	103½
Denmark 5½s	99½	99½
Dresden 7s '45	99¼	99¼
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	101¾	101¾
Flat 7s '46 war	127¼	127¼
Flat 7s '46 ex-war	92¾	92¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	95½	95¼
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100	99½
Finnish B 6½s '54	95½	95½
French Nat 8s 7s '49	101¾	101¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	108¾	108⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115	113¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '58	105⅜	105⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	85¼	85⅛

ENGLAND LEADS SOUTH AFRICA IN SECOND TEST

Visitors' Play Thrills Crowd of 30,000 at Lord's Ground

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—England all out in the first innings for 322 and South Africa 17 for one wicket, is the remarkable situation in the second test match of the present series after the opening day's play at Lord's Ground here June 29. The game was packed with thrills and high grade cricket.

Test matches against county and other representative sides since they landed in this country the South Africans had not done much to show themselves capable of extending England's national eleven, yet in the first test at Birmingham they managed to hold the redoubtable opposition to a draw, and on June 29 with four of their best men unable to play they began their second encounter in a way that responds greatly to their credit.

Lose Toss for Innings

The first the toss for the innings—a matter of considerable importance at Lord's, where the wicket is a natural one, consequently liable to give the batsmen trouble on the third day, but commenced operations in a dramatic fashion by dismissing three of England's batsmen—W. R. Hammond of Gloucestershire, rendered test match player; E. T. Killick, Cambridge University, who has played in one international game before; and Jack Crommelin, Essex, making his first appearance in this class of cricket—for 18 runs.

Herbert Sutcliffe, Yorkshireman, with a great many great innings for England to his credit, was nearly caught in the slips for 13, but he survived and went on to make exactly 100. This performance, reinforced by a useful 43 from E. H. Hendren, Middlesex and an exhilarating 74 by M. W. Leyland, Yorkshire, saved the situation for England.

M. W. Tate, dismissed for 15, abandoned his usual "whirlwind" method of batting for a careful defense that was not successful; J. C. White England's captain, gathered 35 with great difficulty, and that to all intents and purposes was the finish of England's innings.

Get Fine Ovation

It is small wonder that the South Africans received a tremendous ovation from the crowd of 30,000 as the players left the field.

For their success the tourists are greatly indebted to D. P. B. Morkel. He made the ball swing in puzzling fashion and accounted for four wickets at the cost of 93 runs. A. J. Bell, on his first appearance in test matches earned an even more flattering analysis, although his deliveries did not seem quite so difficult to play as Morkel's and his victims were tailend batsmen. He took six wickets for 99.

The South Africans' innings commenced in a dramatic fashion by the dismissal of R. H. Catterall, visitors' greatest attacking batsman, without a run being scored. A quick recovery was made from this heavy blow, however, and Bruce Mitchell and J. A. C. Christy stayed safely together until stumps were drawn. At this point they had scored 15 and 42, respectively, and the side needed to make 245 runs through the remaining nine batsmen to equal England's first innings total.

Boston 'Y' Wins National Title

Captures Track and Field Championships With 57 Points

UNITED STATES NATIONAL Y. M. C. A. TRACK AND FIELD STANDING

Boston Y. M. C. A.	57
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.	28½
Toronto (Ont.) Y. M. C. A.	21
Passaic (N. J.) Y. M. C. A.	16
Mt. Vernon Y. M. C. A.	8
Bronx Union Y. M. C. A.	7
East District Y. M. C. A.	3½
Bayonne Y. M. C. A.	3½
Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A.	3
Norwalk Y. M. C. A.	2
Prospect Y. M. C. A.	2
White Plains Y. M. C. A.	1½

By Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—After a lapse of many years, competition was resumed in track and field on a national basis when the Boston Young Men's Christian Association team captured the national Y. M. C. A. outdoor championship at the Polytechnic Preparatory Field in Brooklyn, June 29, with a team total of 57 points. Brooklyn Central "Y" won second place with 28½ points; Toronto (Ont.) "Y" took third with 21 points and fourth place went to Passaic (N. J.) "Y" with 16 points.

As expected, records fell, three of them, and two were tied. The first record to fall was in the running broad jump when Meyer Yavner of Boston leaped 23ft. ¼in., beating the mark set by W. J. Dempsey of Malden in 1919 by 10½in. Charles Finkel of Passaic broke the shotput record with a toss of 47ft. 6½in. The former record was held by A. B. Gunn of Buffalo (46ft. 6¼in.) and was made in 1907.

Rudolf Hantke of the Bronx Union "Y" accounted for the third record, walking the mile in 7m. 11 2-5s., 50 4-5s. under the time made by G. B. Jamieson of Boston in 1927.

Alexander Reidel of Boston equaled the record in the 120-yard high hurdles, winning by five yards, in 16 1-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Daniel D'Auria, Brooklyn Central; Meyer Yavner, Boston, second; Maurice Kline, Boston, third; W. Brown, Toronto, fourth. Time 10s. (Equals Y. M. C. A. record made by W. W. Svenson, Chicago Central, in 1910.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by Daniel D'Auria, Brooklyn Central; Maurice Kline, Boston, second; E. Roberts, Brooklyn Central, third; Meyer Yavner, Boston, fourth. Time 23⅗s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Charles Thompson, Boston; George Ryrie, Toronto, second; William Enos, Brooklyn Central, third; Edward Tierney, Brooklyn Central, fourth. Time 52⅕s.

880-Yard Dash—Won by Maxwell Wakely, Brooklyn Central; Harris Proctor, Mount Vernon, second; Norman Anderson, Boston, third; Tasker Crosson, Boston, fourth. Time 2m. 4s.

One-mile Run—Won by Arthur Keay, Toronto; Ronald Brown, Brooklyn Central, second; E. Root, Norwalk, Conn., third; A. Ross, Boston, fourth. Time 4m. 34⅘s.

One-Mile Walk—Won by Rudolph Hantke, Bronx Union; Jack Smart, Toronto, second; Anthony Pedbielski, Bayonne, third; Arthur Rouil Jr., Bayonne, fourth. Time 7m. 11⅘s. (Previous Y. M. C. A. record of 8m. 2⅘s. made by G. B. Jamieson, Boston, in 1927.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by Kingdon Proctor, Mount Vernon; Arthur Keay, Toronto, second; Harry Pihl, Brooklyn Central, third; A. Guida, Boston, fourth. Time—10m. 24s.

220-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Alexander Reidel, Boston; Francis Powers, Boston, second; Victor Ganong, Brooklyn Central, third. Time—16⅘s. (Equals Y. M. C. A. record made by W. T. Easley, Chicago Central, in 1909.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by Alexander Reidel, Boston; M. McAnera, Boston, second; F. Turner, Prospect Park, third. Time—28s.

One and Seven-Eighths Miles Medley Relay (1440, 220, 880 mile)—Won by Brooklyn Central (William Enos, Daniel D'Auria, Maxwell Wakely, Ronald Brown); Toronto (A. Speare, J. King, A. Lovett, G. Atkins), second; Bronx Union (L. Trafari, J. Rikas, H. Williams, S. Agresi), third; Boston (A. Reidel, M. McAnern, C. Johnson, T. Crosson), fourth.

Running High Jump—Won by A. Morang, Boston, 5ft. 9in.; Victor P. Ganong, Brooklyn Central, 5ft. 8in., second; A. V. Grady, Brooklyn Central, and W. Johnson, White Plains, tied for third place at 5ft. 7in., Johnson winning jump-off for medal.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Meyer Yavner, Boston, 23ft. ¼in.; R. Valle, Toronto, 21ft. 7¾in., second; H. Madison, Passaic, 21ft. 2½in., third; A. V. Grady, Brooklyn Central, 21ft. 1¾in., fourth. (Breaks Y. M. C. A. record of 22ft. 1⅝in. made by W. J. Dempsey, Malden, in 1919.)

Pole Vault—Won by George Martin, Boston, 11ft. 4¾in.; A. Morang, Boston, 10ft. 9in., second; R. Hardy, Passaic, 10ft. 6in., third; E. H. McArdle, Bayonne Industrial, and W. Pierdon, Toronto, tied for fourth place at 10ft.

12-Pound Shotput—Won by Charles Finkel, Passaic, 47ft. 6½in.; H. Sethman, Eastern District, 46ft. 9¾in., second; L. Godwein, Passaic, 44ft. 7in., third; J. Laveille, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., 44ft. 2in., fourth. (Breaks Y. M. C. A. record of 46ft. 6¾in. made by A. B. Gunn, Buffalo, in 1907.)

Javelin Throw—Won by H. P. Odell Jr., Passaic, 165ft. ½in.; A. Forsberg, Boston, 164ft. 7½in., second; J. Laveille, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., 154ft. 2in., third; A. V. Grady, Brooklyn Central, 144ft. 11in., fourth.

CUBS TOO MUCH FOR CHAMPIONS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	40	22	.630
Pittsburgh	40	25	.615
New York	38	29	.567
St. Louis	36	30	.545
Brooklyn	31	36	.463
Philadelphia	28	39	.418
Boston	27	41	.397
Cincinnati	24	40	.375

RESULTS JUNE 29

Brooklyn 4, Boston 3.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 7.
Philadelphia 10, New York 6.
New York 6, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 0.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 7.

RESULTS JUNE 30

Brooklyn 5, Boston 3.
Boston 10, Brooklyn 6 (8 innings).
Chicago 14, St. Louis 8.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 6.
New York 14, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 4, New York 2.

Followers who picked the Chicago Cubs to win the National League pennant are becoming more and more convinced that their choice was justified. At least there must be power behind an organization that can take the league lead over another team that has not lost more than two straight games this season—Pittsburgh. The Cubs, themselves, can claim no such record, for they have fallen into losing runs of three and four straight games.

It is consistent winning runs that have enabled Chicago to take the league leadership. Incidentally, the Cubs' chances of winning the title are greatly enhanced by their consistent defeats of the St. Louis 1928 champions. Three times they have "taken the wind out of the Cardinals' sails" when the champions appeared to be in calm waters, with smooth sailing apparently ahead, and the Cubs' victory over the Cardinals on June 30 was their fourth straight and their fifth straight victory for the season.

Cubs Down Champions

The first meeting of the two favorites resulted in a two out of three verdict for Chicago. The Cardinals won two out of three in May against the Cubs, evening the count to that date. Then came a five-game series in the middle of June in which the Cubs won four, and the latest series which the Cubs swept gives them 11 victories out of 15 games. This has put the Cardinals at a disadvantage, enabling the New York Giants to pass them in the standing for the first time this season.

The New York Giants are now in a compromising position for an onslaught on the lead. Down in fifth place a month ago, their claims to a place in the first division were recognized and the East felt assured of a representative in the title race. The Cardinals' surprising slump has resulted in their losing 11 of their last 13 games and giving them a record of 15 defeats and only 10 victories for June. Compare this with their record of 19 victories and 10 defeats in May!

Giants Going Strong

The record of the Giants in June is the best of them all. They have won 21 and lost 12! The Cubs have won 17 and lost 9 and the Pirates have won 17 and lost 12. Here are the three favorites now with the Eastern candidate playing the best baseball, or at least winning the most games.

There is little to choose between the Pittsburgh and Chicago clubs in dual competition, the Pirates having won seven and lost six, Pittsburgh also has the edge on the Giants in duel competition with four victories and three defeats. For consistency the Pirates cannot be beaten, taking the season as a whole, but the record of the Giants during the last month and a half is one that no club bettered. They have won 29 of their last 42 games. Manager John J. McGraw has discovered that F. J. Henry, pitcher, is now in condition, his last two starts being successful.

No factor has been more responsible for the late advances of the Chicago Cubs than the hitting of Rogers Hornsby, seven-time leading hitter of the league, and now in fourth place for his nearest approach to the lead this season. Hornsby made four home runs in four successive games ending June 29. He had the satisfaction of facing his former teammates, the Cardinals in four games and making 11 hits including three home runs, two doubles and a triple. His four home runs in successive games is a season's record.

Pirates Consistent

The Pirates, who have not lost more than two straight games this season, came near doing it last week when they lost two straight and then edged out a 5-to-3 victory over Cincinnati.

The most encouraging showing in the second division is that of Brooklyn which won 17 and lost 14 for June. Manager Wilbert Robinson's statement that he would have been right in the pennant race had he not lost so many regulars in the early season is justified as evidenced by the fine showing he is now making with his pitching staff rounding into shape. Brooklyn is good for fifth place at least and may even edge out one of the first division teams before the close of the season. The jump from fifth to fourth place is six games but the Robins are advancing and the Cardinals at present are receding.

Boston lost 18 and won 12 in June but is playing good baseball and may turn more games into victories. Cincinnati's weakness at bat is surprising and so far the pitchers have found the going rough. The Reds lost 12 and won 15 in June, their best showing over a month's period so far.

GREENFIELD GOES TO BROOKLYN

The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has secured the services of Kent Greenfield by waiver route from the Boston Braves. Greenfield pitched some fine baseball for the Braves in his first season at Braves Field two years ago, but has been ineffective ever since. He has shown flashes of great ability and may sometime develop into a real star. The team that is willing to wait with patience should benefit. Brooklyn, with its fine pitching staff, can afford to wait. The Braves can't.

Champion Reaches Semifinal Round

Miss Wills Defeats Miss Heine in Women's British Tennis Singles

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP) — Miss Helen N. Wills reached the semifinal round in defense of her British tennis championship in women's singles today, defeating Miss Ester L. Heine of South Africa, 6—2, 6—4, in the quarterfinals.

The match provided one of the best women's battles of the tournament. The South African girl fought gamely through long rallies and used all the strokes of the game against the champion.

Miss Heine led in the second set at 3—2 to the delight of the crowd, but Miss Wills' reserve skill enabled her to run out the set before it could be carried to deuce. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Miss Wills	4 2 6 4 4 4 5 4—33—6
Miss Heine	1 4 4 6 1 2 3 2—23—2

SECOND SET

Miss Wills	1 4 4 2 2 5 4 1 4 4—31—6
Miss Heine	4 1 1 4 4 3 2 4 2 1—26—4

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, second only to Miss Wills in the American women's ranking, overwhelmed Mrs. C. G. McIlquham, 6—1, 6—0, in another quarterfinal match.

W. T. Tilden 2d followed Miss Wills to victory, entering the semifinals in men's singles by winning from Pierre Landry of France by scores of 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr., a third American singles hope, was eliminated in straight sets at the hands of Jean Borotra, the bounding Basque of France, by scores of 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Henri Cochet, one of three Frenchmen among the last eight survivors in men's singles, forged into the semifinals by defeating Hans Timmer of Holland, 6—4, 7—5, 6—2.

H. W. Austin, young English star, defeated Baron Bela von Kehrling of Hungary, in a second quarterfinal match, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Thomas C. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, Mass., were eliminated in the women's doubles of the British lawn tennis championships today by Mrs. Randolph V. Lycett and Miss Joan Ridley, an English pair. The scores were 6—3, 6—2.

John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, and Miss Morrill were eliminated in mixed doubles by an English pair, Malcolm and Miss D. Cole, by scores of 6—0, 5—7, 6—1.

Miss Elizageth M. Ryan of California and Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, advanced in the women's doubles event June 29 by defeating Mrs. John Hill and Miss Evelyn Colyer, of England, 6—4, 6—4.

Miss Joan Ridley, English girl star, defeated Fräulein Cecilie Aussem of Germany, 8—6, 6—1.

J. C. Gregory and Miss Ryan teamed in the mixed doubles to defeat the British pair, George W. Hillyard and Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite, 6—1, 6—3.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. Edith V. Selover, Minneapolis, Minn.
Miss Beatrice Selover, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Hazel R. Parmele, Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles T. Moyer, Erle, Pa.
W. P. Cutter, Melrose Park, Pa.
Mrs. W. P. Cutter, Melrose Park, Pa.
Mrs. Leola S. MacDonald, Waco, Tex.
Joseph D. MacDonald, Waco, Tex.
Mrs. W. H. Ward, Fort Worth, Tex.
Mrs. Carrie R. Bisbee, Melrose Park, Pa.
Miss Ella F. Bisbee, Melrose Park, Pa.
Mrs. F. W. McElwee, Hugo, Okla.
Miss Mary Louise McElwee, Hugo, Okla.
Mrs. Cora J. Taylor, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. Nina Brown, Kenosha, Wis.
Miss Hazel L. Jones, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Mrs. F. L. Jones, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Mrs. A. G. Spurlock, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Sara Jane Spurlock, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. H. Woodley, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. A. H. Woodley, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Isabel Irene Johnson, Liverpool, Eng.
Mrs. Mabel R. Bacon, Logansport, Ind.
A. Bacon, Logansport, Ind.
Margaret Scott, New York City.
Margaret Young, W. Punxsutawney, Pa.
James Young, W. Punxsutawney, Pa.
Hattie Jacobs, Philadelphia, Pa.
David B. Gadlow, Larkspur, Calif.
Mrs. H. B. Schaffner, Newark, N. J.
Emma L. M. Seifert, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Hattie Goodhead, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert C. Flocke, Buffalo, N. Y.
Janet M. Shepard, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Raymond Shepard, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Miss Bertha A. Brown, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Nellie Dow, Calgary, Can.
Edwin J. Grayson, Washington, D. C.
Franklin S. Lewis, Woodbury Heights, N. J.
Mary E. P. Lewis, Woodbury Heights, N. J.
Anna McN. Ott, Drexel Hill, Pa.
William H. Ott, Drexel Hill, Pa.
Mrs. Ona Miller Buefer, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Irmyn N. Unger, Elkhart, Ind.
Mrs. Amy E. Gebb, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Goldie Scovell Shalek, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Mary E. Beecher, New Baltimore, Mich.
Mrs. Lucile Bonds, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Edgar Behr, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Susan J. Remsen, Hornell, N. Y.
Miss Georgia Hill Brown, New York, N. Y.
L. F. Allade, Detroit, Mich.
Francis L. Prescott, Hornell, N. Y.
Mary E. Corbin, Danbury, Conn.
Margaret Reed Gamble, Danbury, Conn.
Zoe Allen, Danbury, Conn.
Mrs. Marian A. Henderson, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Lotta B. Ball, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Alice A. Stoddard, Flint, Mich.
Henry G. Watson, Chicago, Ill.
Clara T. Watson, Chicago, Ill.
D. A. Cannon, South Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. D. A. Cannon, South Pasadena, Calif.
Gladys E. Hart, London, Eng.
J. Arthur Taylor, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Fay Ross Ketterer, Cleveland, O.
E. H. Dervoe, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Olive D. Smoot, Massillon, O.
Mrs. Mary F. Marine, Canton, O.
Mrs. Pearl M. Troutman, Chicago, Ill.
Walter H. Troutman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Carrie E. Hall, South Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Alice C. Reese, Hollywood, Calif.
Georgia Parker, Westmont, Ill.
M. Parker, Westmont, Ill.
M. J. Parker, Westmont, Ill.
Mrs. Nettie B. Dennison, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Anna Clark Baker, Concord, N. H.
G. D. Noe, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Emma B. Noe, Minneapolis, Minn.
Douglas Noe Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Anna S. Brown, New Haven, Conn.
S. A. Koback, White Plains, N. Y.
Mrs. S. A. Koback, White Plains, N. Y.
Capt. C. W. Christenberry, U. S. Army.
Mrs. Belle Kandelly, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. Julie Keil Clute, San Francisco, Calif.
M. J. Vestal Parker, Ontario, Calif.
Grace J. Thompson, Toronto, Can.
Dorothy Rupert, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. H. A. Davis, Belwood, Ont., Can.
H. A. Davis, Belwood, Ont., Can.
Lucille Agler Mahon, Evanston, Ill.
Esther M. Hunt, Torrington, Conn.
Lillian M. Hewitt, Torrington, Conn.
Mrs. Helen Thiergartner, New York City.
Mrs. Adeline Thiergartner, New York City.

UHL AND MISS VAN ANGLAN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Ernest Uhl, representing the Penn Athletic Club, captured the Middle Atlantic States Amateur Athletic Union 30-yard freestyle swimming championship in the Springfield pool by covering the distance in 25 1-5 s. Miss Louise Van Anglan of Atlantic City, N. J., won two Middle Atlantic States A. A. U. championships when she won the 50-yard freestyle and the 50-yard backstroke events.

SMALL BANKERS WARNED AGAINST CHAIN SYSTEM

Financial Institution Officers Stress Need of Better Bank Management

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—In banking as in other big business affairs, the growing system of chain organization eventually will crowd out the little fellow unless the latter heeds the danger signals and prepares to meet the situation is the opinion of R. S. Hecht of New Orleans, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association, who came here to attend a two-day convention of the Illinois Bankers Association.

"The unit system is on trial and must vindicate itself," he said.

"It depends on the bankers themselves whether the system shall continue to live or ultimately be swept away by the rising tide of branch and chain banking. It behooves us to put our house in order and take the initiative in correcting the evils from which the unit banks have suffered, for the final test will be what system renders the best service."

Mr. Hecht pointed out that the most effective argument the advocates of the chain system have against unit banks is the statistical record of unit bank failure.

"From 1920 to 1928, a total of 4458 state, private, and national banks closed shop," he recalled. "It's a case of too many banks and too few bankers.

"Bankers as a body should strive to get better and more uniform banking laws, and closer supervision by proper authorities. The undue increase in the number of banks should be curbed, especially those of a capitalization of less than $50,000."

Another fault laid to poor management of banks is their failure to make profits regardless of a striking growth of deposits, Hecht said.

"In a survey of a number of banks in Illinois, we find that the net additions to capital and surplus were 22 per cent less in 1928 than in 1921, while expenses have increased substantially. Just glance over the banking, and both secured and unsecured loans based on land held at prices which could never show a proper investment return. Everybody was making money, and no one felt the need to study costs or loaning policies.

"Then came the realization that things had gone too far; deflation and liquidation followed rapidly. In many cases the withdrawal of deposits came faster than liquidation. There resulted loss of confidence and failures in large numbers.

"Out of all this there developed a period of investigation and survey, of inquiry into the causes of failures and methods of preventing them in the future. The net result is that bank management today is the most discussed subject in the banking system. Bankers everywhere have begun to realize that there are scientific methods of operating a bank, ignorance of which spells failure, and a knowledge of which is the only key to banking success.

Harvard Wins at Pony Polo, 6 to 3

Defeats Yale for the Intercollegiate Title of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Harvard University is today holder of the United States intercollegiate pony polo championship as the result of its brilliant victory over the Yale University four at the Philadelphia Country Club field, 6 goals to 3, on June 29. Several thousand spectators watched the match.

Superior team work, better ponies, and a brilliant rally accounted for the Crimson victory, Elbridge T. Gerry 2d '31 of New York, was the star player on the Harvard side, scoring five of the six goals, and practically turned defeat into victory by scoring in the third chukker when the Elis led 2 to 0.

Gerry outrode every wearer of the Blue that crossed his path. Joseph P. Cotton Jr. '29 of Bedford Hills, N. Y., playing in his last match for Harvard, scored the other Crimson goal.

Joseph C. Rathborne '31 of Harvey, La., although playing back for Yale, scored two goals, riding the length of the field on both occasions. He scored in the third chukker, while Hardie Scott '30 of Strafford, Pa., scored Yale's final goal in the last chukker.

This victory gives Harvard a leg on the new trophy donated by Gouverneur M. Carnochan, secretary of the Intercollegiate Polo Association. Yale won the General Robert Lee Bullard Cup outright last year. The summary:

HARVARD	YALE
No. 1—J. P. Cotton Jr., '29	Peter Folger '29, E. S. Potter '30
No. 2—E. T. Gerry 2d '31	S. P. Porter '31
No. 3—F. A. Clarke '29	Hardie Scott '30
Back—J. P. Mandell '29	J. C. Rathborne '31

Score—Harvard University 6, Yale University 3. Goals—Gerry 5, Cotton for Harvard; Rathborne 2, Scott for Yale. Referee—J. P. Converse. Umpires—Maj. Edwin Stewart 3d and Capt. J. P. Neu. Time—Six 7m. chukkers.

NEW ENGLAND TRADE SOUGHT BY BRAZIL

Promotion of international commerce between Brazil and the United States, particularly in relation to New England which has been aided by the United Shipping Board's American Republic Lines, running direct steamers between Argentina, Brazil and Boston, is one objective of a visit to Boston by Dr. Sebastio Sampaio, consul-general of Brazil at New York.

Dr. Sampaio is to address a meeting of grocery store managers and retail distributors of Brazilian products. He was received by Governor Allen and also conferred with Massachusetts Institute of Technology professors concerning the products of Brazil which find a ready market in this country.

KYNASTON DEFEATS ONDA

NEW YORK—Percy L. Kynaston sprang the second surprise in two days June 30 when the Crescent Athetic Club's tennis star won the Kings County Clay Court Singles Tennis Cup by defeating Saitakazu Onda, Japanese Davis Cup player, in four sets, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3, at the Ridge Club, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
8 Acoustic rPod	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Aernautical Ind	17	17	17
2 Aero Sup B N	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Agfa Ansco	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
3 Ainsworth Mfg	56¾	56	56
15 Alexander Ind	14½	14½	14½
25 Allied P&Lt	89⅝	87	87
1 Allied P&Lt 1 pf.	74	74	74
1 Alum Co Am pf.	106	106	106
75 AmCities P&L 'A'	69⅝	69	69⅝
43 Am Cit P&L "B"	49¾	48¼	48⅞
‡24 Am Com Pow A	25⅞	25⅝	25¾
‡11 A mCom P "B"	35½	31	35½
1 Am Com Pow war	84	84	84
1 ACont Oilfields	⅛	⅛	⅛
18 Am Cyan B	54¼	51⅝	51⅝
‡50 Am Dept Store pf	85	85	85
28 Am&Fgn Pow w.	98	96⅞	98
16 Am Gas & El	221	214	221
12 Am Light&Trac	289½	285	289½
‡50 Am Meter	115½	115½	115½
190 Am Super-Power	59	57⅞	57⅞
25 Anchor Post Fence	38¼	37¾	38
2 Anglo Am Oil	15	15	15
3 Anglo Chil Con Ni	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1 Arcturus Radio T.	40¼	40¼	40¼
18 Arizona Globe	⅞	⅞	⅞
13 Arizona Power	58	54⅝	58
5 Arkansas Nat Gas	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Arkansas Nat GA	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5 Armstrong Cork	66¼	66	66¼
1 As Dye&Print	15	15	15
18 As El Ind Ltd	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
16 As Gas&El	54⅜	54	54⅜
7 As Gas&El deb rts	7½	6⅝	7½
2 As Rayon pf	65	65	65
1 Aut Vot Mach cvt	20	20	20
24 Aviation Corp Am	16⅝	16	16
1 Aviation Credit	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Aeronautical war	4⅛	4	4
1 Am Milling	65	65	65
12 Asso G&E N rts	2	1⅞	1⅞
2 Bliss Co	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
1 Brazil Tr & L	57	57	57
16 Briggs & Strat	39⅜	38⅞	38⅞
2 Bklyn C RR cod	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Budd (EG) Mfg	20⅝	20	20
12 Buff Niag&EP	105	103½	103½
11 Buff N&EP A	105	104	104⅝
2 Burma Corp Ltd	4½	4½	4½
6 Burroughs Add M.	64	64	64
1 Butler Bros	28⅝	28	28⅛
10 CAM Co vtc	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 CAM Co pf	21⅞	20	21⅛
3 Can Marc Wire	7½	7¼	7¼
1 Cap Admin A	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Central At States	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Cent Pub Ser A	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
4 Cen States Elec	149¼	149	149¼
1 Cen St El war	73	73	73
1 Cen St El cvt pf	257	257	257
1 Cen S E pf ex-war	83½	83½	83½
35 Checker Cab	78¾	77¾	77¾
90 Cities Service	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2 Cities Serv pf	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 City Mach & Tool	29½	29½	29½
8 Col Elec & Pw	125	121½	122¾
11 Comwlth Edison	283	282¾	282¾
858 Comwlth 5s 50	28½	27⅝	27⅞
240 Comwlth & S war	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛
5 Cons Aircraft	32	32	32
12 Cons Cop Min	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
4 Cons Film Ind	22	21⅜	22
2 Cons G&EBalt	139½	139½	139½
1 Cons Instrument	24	24	24
5 Cons Ldry Corp	16⅝	16	16⅝
1 Cons Ret Stores	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
22 Cent St El n	50⅜	49	50⅜
1 Cent S E cvt pf	129	129	129
5 Col Grph rctns	66⅝	64⅝	66
‡50 Con G&E P pf	103	103	103
2 Cont Oil vtc	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
2 Cooper Bessemer	20½	20¼	20½
1 Carpon&Rymds pf	100	100	100
5 Cosden Oil	73	71	73
4 Creole Syndic	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2 Cresson Gold	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 Crowley Milner	47	47	47
17 Curtiss Wright	28⅞	28¼	28¼
3 Curtis Wright A	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞
4 Curtiss W war	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
5 Curtiss Aircraft	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
13 Curtiss Flying	23	22⅝	22⅝
14 Darby Pet	16½	16¼	16¼
1 Decca Record	2	2	2
‡25 Deere & Co	555	555	555
5 De Forest Radio	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
5 Derby Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Durant Mot	121	121	121
15 Eisler Elec	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜
280 El Bond&Sh	135⅝	132¼	132¼
11 Electric Invest	213	213	214⅛
5 El Pw&Lt opt war	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 Eng Pub Ser war	35	35	35
2 Evans Wallp Lead	19	19	19
2 Fairchild Aviation	19¼	19¼	19¼
18 Fed Wat A	51	49½	50⅛
11 Flat Corp	28¼	28¼	28¼
‡25 Firestone Tire&R	268¼	268¼	268¼
4 Fokker Aircraft	50	49½	50
1 Ford Mot Can A	47¼	47¼	47¼
5 Ford Mot Ltd	15⅜	14½	14⅝
12 Fox Theater A	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛
58 Fleischman Roy	35	34⅜	34½
2 Garlock Packing	27¾	27¾	27¾
4 Gen Bak new	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
2 Gen Bak pf	73	72½	73
11 Gen Elec Eng rcts	12⅝	12	12½
5 Gen Ldy Mach new	21½	21	21½
2 Gen Print Ink	47	47	47
5 Gen Realty & Util	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜
1 Gilbert Co	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
4 Globe Underwrs	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
28 Goldman S Trad	105⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Gold Seal Elec	22	22	22
3 Gramophone Crp	76	76	76
120 Gt Atl & Pac new	378½	278¼	278¼
‡10 Gt Atl&Pac 1st pf	116¼	116¼	116¼
2 Gen Am Inv	10¼	10¼	10¼
9 Grigsby Grunow	145⅞	144	144
8 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	178½	175⅛	178½
4 Hall Print Co new	28½	28½	28½
1 Handley Page pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Hercules Powder	118	118	118
4 Hayward Corp	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
5 Hazeltine Corp	58	57⅜	57⅜
1 Hecla Min	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 Houston Glf Gas	15½	15½	15½
2 Hudson Bay M&S	17	17	17
1 Humble Oil & Ref	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
1 Hygrade FGood	35	35	35
1 Imp Oil Can new	57	57	57
9 Insurance Sec	26⅝	25⅝	26⅞
6 Insurance Shares	22⅜	21⅝	22⅜

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BROWNS STRIKE THEIR STRIDE

Surprise Favorites by Their Persistence—Athletics Slow Up Slightly

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	48	17	.738
St. Louis	41	26	.612
New York	38	26	.594
Detroit	38	32	.543
Cleveland	34	34	.472
Washington	31	34	.477
Chicago	27	46	.322
Boston	23	48	.324

RESULTS JUNE 29

Boston 5, Washington 2.
New York 7, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 12, Chicago 6.
Cleveland 12, Detroit 9.

RESULTS JUNE 30

New York 6, Boston 4.
Washington 12, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 13, Cleveland 10.
St. Louis at Chicago (rain).

June, just as May, was Philadelphia's month in the American League pennant race, but the pace of the Athletics was slower than it was in May while the pace of the Yankees and Browns was better, indicating that Connie Mack's team will have to hustle during the next three months of play to keep out in front, despite the fact that it now has a lead of eight games over second place.

The standing of the clubs in the circuit on July 1 is exactly the same as it was on June 1. The Yankees, however, are 1½ games behind St. Louis instead of three as they were on June 1. The Athletics are eight games ahead now compared to 4½ on June 1.

The return of Ruth to the Yankee lineup has given the club renewed vigor. His two home runs June 29 followed by another the next day, were chiefly responsible for his club's two straight victories after a loss of two straight. He came back as a regular in the first game of the Philadelphia series and was held hitless but his two home runs and a single brought in seven runs in the second game, which the Yankees won. In the first game of a doubleheader the next day, June 22, he hit a double and followed with two singles in the second. He singled in the next game; made two singles, a double and a home run in the next; a single in the next; went hitless in the next, and in the next two games made three home runs, a double and a single. That is a record of six home runs in his last 11 games, bringing his total to 16 for the season to Gehrig's leading total of 21.

Yankees' Hope Renewed

So much concentration is centered upon Ruth's hitting because it generally follows that "As Ruth goes, so goes the Yankees." That has proved true, invariably. His hitting has often given the Yankees the spark of enthusiasm needed by a club that has won so consistently that it is liable to let down and does in its playing. Therefore, renewed hope springs up in the hearts of fans who are cheering for another Yankee victory.

New York still has to make up for its loss of seven games out of 12 to the Athletics, Philadelphia's 19 victories and eight defeats for June is not much of a let-down from its 22 victories and five defeats in May. But New York has done better than it did in May, when it won 16 and lost 12, for in June it has won 17 and lost 10.

The surprisingly good showing of the St. Louis Browns is one of the features of the season. In May the Browns won 16 and lost 12, equaling the pace of the Yankees, and in June they captured 16 games and lost 10, slightly better than their May mark. St. Louis has won its last six games and in competition in the West since June 19 has won nine out of 12. The Browns have had so many men out this year that fans cannot help wondering where they would be now had their regular lineup remained intact. Slowly but surely the regulars are returning, however, and equally slowly but surely the Browns are improving in their play. The hitting of Manush is the feature of the offensive while Gray's consistently good pitching stands out in the box. Manush has forced himself into second place in individual batting and may repeat his batting victory of 1926 when he was with Detroit.

Detroit has managed to win 14 to 12 losses in June, falling behind its pace of May when it won 18 and lost 13 for the second best showing. Cleveland continues closely to the .500 pace with 12 victories and 14 defeats, Washington won 12 and lost 14 combined to its extremely poor month of May record when it won eight and lost 23. Boston's pace is about the same with 11 victories and 21 defeats compared to 10 victories and 22 defeats in May. Chicago slowed up in June, winning seven and losing 20 for the poorest showing of the month.

Huggins's Ability Needed

The prospects of this being a runaway race in the American League are very remote, despite the rapid pace of the Athletics. Neither the Yankees nor the Browns are far, if at all, under the strength of the Philadelphians and they will not allow such a thing as a runaway race by any club. True, the Athletics are 8 games out in front. But a year ago the Yankees were leading by 10½ games and finished with only a margin of 2½ games. Usually, in fact almost invariably, a club that has managed to secure a lead of 10 games sometime during a league season, wins the title. But twice that custom has been broken. It may be again. And yet, it is difficult to find a weak spot in the Philadelphia lineup and no reason is seen why the club should falter below the normal pace of a pennant winner.

That much cannot be said for the Yankees. Miller J. Huggins has the greatest handicap to work against compared with that of Connie Mack and Daniel P. Howley of the Browns, but those who know Manager Huggins do not feel concerned about his ability to overcome the obstacles in his path. Pennock's return is sure to bolster his wobbling pitching staff and Ruth's return, plus the powerful hitting of Lazzeri, should take care of the offensive end.

Meanwhile the "big three" move further and further ahead of the rest of the field, apparently determined to have a three-club race of their own. When two clubs are playing very close to .600 baseball, however, and another is well over the .700 mark, anything of an interesting nature can happen. So watch out!

McCRARY WINS GOLF TITLE

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Robert McCrary of Des Moines, Ia., won the twenty-ninth trans-Mississippi golf championship by defeating L. B. Maytag of Newton, Ia., 2 and 1, in their final over the Omaha Field Club course.

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Jones Winner of U. S. Open Over Espinosa

(Continued from Page 1)

round at 38, in spite of a 7 on the eighth hole, and needed only par figures to be certain of the title.

Sarazen, also with a high score, 78, followed, taking second place, but also figuring that Jones was also a certain winner. But Jones was now reaping the harvest of the difficulties which A. W. Tillinghast, the architect of the course, had so carefully planned. He dropped a stroke each on the two short holes—the tenth and the thirteenth—by landing wide of the green on his tee shot; but it was the fifteenth that really caught him, when a seven that loomed large in the total was the result of wildness from the tee which continued all the way along the fairway.

"Calamity Jane" to Rescue

Then he slipped again with a 5, resulting from three putts on the next, and came to the seventeenth with two par fours required even to tie Espinosa. Conventional golf accounted for the first of these, but his second shot on the eighteenth was short of the green and he had at least a 12-foot putt to make the hole in par as required for a tie. But "Calamity Jane," his famous putter, which the maker, Jack White, also a contestant in the tourney, calls "Jeannie Deans," was ready for the test, and the ball rolled straight in for the needed score.

Meantime, Shute, four holes out, needed only par figures, 4, 5, 4, 4, to win the coveted title but when word reached him, he had already lost one stroke with a five on the fifteenth. He was still a strong possibility for a tie, however, and tried his best on the remaining three and, though he held to par figures on the first two, slipped on the crucial eighteenth and another 5 lost him his last chance.

Lastly, Von Elm, though making par figures on the incoming nine, was unable to better them, and his 74 settled his place.

Espinosa enjoyed a brief lead at the start of the playoff Sunday, when he took four strokes on the first hole, while Jones, after a trip through the rough that did not make the green until four, missed a three-foot putt, and took 6. They split the next pair, when the rough claimed Espinosa on the second and Jones on the third, but a pair of birdies on the fifth and sixth by Jones tied the score and three putts for Espinosa on the seventh placed him behind, and there he stayed for the the balance of the day.

Espinosa Off on Tee Shots

The Illinois professional then went all off on his tee shots, and on all but a few of the remaining holes landed wide of the fairway on every possible occasion. He went wide from the tee on the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth, and on the latter landed out of bounds, and had to take a penalty and drive off again, landing again in the rough. This placed him 9 strokes behind Jones, who had scored two more birdies on the eleventh and twelfth and, though he made up one on the next, he lost it again a hole later, with another rough landing from the tee.

Jones had one of his few bad holes on the fifteenth, when his tee shot landed in an unplayable position under some bushes, and he had to drop another ball with a loss of two strokes after a long conference between the officials as to whether he should have to drive off from the tee once more. This gave him a 6 to 4 for Espinosa. But more rough shooting by Espinosa on the sixteenth balanced the account, and two traps on the seventeenth green held the Spaniard's ball for still another 6 to a par 4 for Jones, and three putts placed Espinosa 12 behind at the eighteenth hole of the morning session, Jones had a 72 to 84 for Espinosa.

The task of Espinosa was well nigh hopeless at the start of the afternoon round, but he held his own against the par golf of Jones with fair success up to the fourth, with Jones adding only one stroke to his lead. Espinosa's persistent drives wide of the fairway, however, finally sent him so far aside at the fifth that he took two strokes to get out into the open, and the resulting 7 brought his deficit to 15. Jones brought his score to even par by a 2 on the short seventh, and Espinosa reduced his margin to 16 at the turn by making the ninth in 4, one under par. The figures for this nine were 36 to 40.

Jones was now displaying wonderful golf, and the large gallery was devoting its attention chiefly to his play as Espinosa floundered further and further behind. Jones added three birdies to his list on the way in, taking four on each of the long holes, and a 3 on the fifteenth partially to balance his earlier troubles there. This made his round 69, equal to his best of the earlier days. A total of 80 was the card of Espinosa, for a playoff total of 164, to 141 for the new champion. The summary:

JONES-ESPINOSA PLAYOFF

Jones, out 6 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 5—37
Espinosa, out 4 5 3 4 5 5 4 4 5—39
Jones, in..3 3 4 4 3 6 4 4 4—35—72
Espinosa, in 5 4 8 3 4 4 6 6 5—45—84
Jones, out 4 5 3 4 5 4 2 4 5—36
Espinosa, out 5 4 4 4 7 5 3 4 4—40
Jones, in..3 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4—33—69—141
Espinosa, in 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 5 6—40—80—164

CARDS FOR 72 HOLES OF PLAY

Player and Home	36 Holes 1st.	2d.	Tot.
*R. T. Jones Jr., Atlanta	144	150	294
A. R. Espinosa, Glencoe, Ill.	142	152	294
F. D. Shute, Columbus, O.	144	152	296
Eugene Sarazen, Flushing, N. Y.	142	154	296
T. D. Armour, Detroit	145	152	297
*George Von Elm, Detroit	149	148	297
Henry Cuici, Stratford	152	147	299
L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente	148	153	301
Peter O'Hara, Verona, Pa.	150	151	301
Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo.	153	149	302
W. H. Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.	150	155	305
J. E. Rogers, Denver	154	151	305
Charles Hilgendorph, Grosse Pointe, Mich.	151	155	306
William Burke, Westport, N. Y.	155	152	307
Louis Chiapetta, Hartford, Conn.	157	151	308
Craig Wood, Bloomfield, N.J.	150	158	308
G. B. Smith, Moorestown, N. J.	154	154	308
J. H. Kirkwood, Chicago	157	152	309
W. C. Hagen, New York	157	153	310
M. B. Miller, Norwich, Conn.	157	153	310
J. M. Barnes, New York	156	154	310
Macdonald Smith, Great Neck, N. Y.	155	156	311
Jack Forrester, Cradel, N. J.	153	158	311
W. I. Hunter, Los Angeles	153	158	311
Edward Longworth, Fort Worth, Tex.	156	155	311
W. F. Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y.	157	155	312
Jack Burke, Houston, Tex.	157	155	312
L. B. Schmute, Lima, O.	158	154	312
T. Boyd, Stapleton, N. Y.	159	154	313
Emerick Kocsis, Pontiac, Mich.	155	158	313
A. A. Watrous, Northville, Mich.	159	155	314
William Klein, East Allentown, N. Y.	159	155	314
John Golden, Paterson, N. J.	158	156	314
Frank Ball, Atlanta, Ga.	159	155	314
P. C. Hart, Wheeling, W. Va.	154	162	316
Harry Hampton, Chicago	156	160	316
James Foulis, Hinsdale, Ill.	159	157	316
Albert Alcroft, Youngstown, O.	158	158	316
Lawrence Nabholtz, Houston	155	162	317
*John Goodman, Omaha	155	163	318
Thomas Hughes, New York	159	159	318
*R. R. Mackenzie, Washington	157	159	318
Fred Baroni, Conneaut Lake	158	161	319
G. M. Christ, Rochester	152	157	319
J. Leach, Bloomfield, N. J.	157	163	320
E. French, Southern Pines	154	166	320
Harry Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y.	159	161	320
A. H. Andrews, Davenport	155	166	321
Thomas Rakiets, Girard, O.	159	163	322
W. J. Mehlhorn, White Plains, N. Y.	158	164	322
William Leach, Overbrook, Pa.	158	165	323
Arthur Ham, Brighton, Mich.	158	166	324
Rocky Rich, Flushing, N. Y.	159	166	325
Neil Christian, Portland, Ore.	158	168	326
*George Dawson, Chicago	155	163	328
Charles MacAndrew, Laconia, N. H.	158	171	329
*C. C. Claire, Orange, Conn.	156	174	332
Sonny Rouse, Chicago	239 w'dr'w		
Walter Murray, Gary, Ind.	240 w'dr'w		
Felix Serafin, Clark's Summit, Pa.	240 w'dr'w		

*Amateur.

AMERICAN WINS THE DUKE OF YORK CUP

LONDON (AP)—Ralph Snoddy, American speedboat pilot, won the Duke of York cup June 29 by driving Miss Ricocco III to victory in the third day's racing on the Thames. Snoddy virtually clinched the victory June 28 by winning his second successive heat.

The Los Angeles driver captured international honors in most impressive fashion, his first place June 29 giving him a clean sweep of the three days of racing. A British boat, Bulldog, finished second, five and one-half minutes behind the American.

The winner's average speed over a course of 20 sea miles was 44.11 miles per hour. Snoddy won the trophy with a total of 12 points against the British boat's 8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	45	28	.616
Newark	38	33	.535
Baltimore	38	34	.528
Montreal	39	36	.520
Reading	34	33	.507
Toronto	38	38	.500
Buffalo	32	40	.444
Jersey City	24	46	.343

RESULTS JUNE 29

Toronto 11, Montreal 10.
Montreal 3, Toronto 2.
Rochester 9, Buffalo 7.
Buffalo 2, Rochester 1.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 2.
Newark 13, Reading 0.

RESULTS JUNE 30

Baltimore 4, Jersey City 0.
Jersey City 5, Baltimore 4.
Newark 7, Reading 5.
Newark 4, Reading 3.
Toronto 2, Montreal 0.
Montreal 1, Toronto 0.
Rochester 9, Buffalo 6.

SIREN WINS FIRST RACE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The first of three races for the Virginia Cup, which carries with it the open "Q" Class sloop championship of Lake Michigan, was won here June 29 by Siren, sailed by L. L. Karas. Siren, defending the title, sailed the nine-mile course at Belmont Harbor in 2h.14m.15s., defeating Princess, sailed by Edmund Jedzry-Kowski and Sinbad. Intruder, Virginia and Chaperone, other "Q" Class boats at the local clubs, failed to compete. The next races for the crown are to be sailed July 4 and 6.

REID WINS CONNECTICUT GOLF

NEW HAVEN (AP)—Kenneth Reid, Farmington, became the new state golf champion June 29 by coming from behind and defeating Paul D. Haviland, the titleholder and former Yale star, 1 up in 37 holes, in the final match played at the New Haven Country Club.

NEW OGLETHORPE STADIUM

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Construction has begun on the first unit of the Hermance Stadium at Oglethorpe University here. The stadium, when completed, will cost $700,000 and seat 45,000. The first unit will cost $100,000 and seat 5000.

G. A. Clark Wins the American Round Archery Championship

Waltham Man Springs Surprise in Eastern Association Tournament—Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings Establishes Another New Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DEERFIELD, Mass.—The final day of the three-day annual tournament of the Eastern Archery Association brought another upset in the standing of the archers and saw the crowning of a new American Round champion, G. A. Clark of Waltham, Mass.

At the conclusion of the first American Round, Clark stood in second place with C. G. Thompson of Canandaigua, N. Y., leading by only 7 points, the scores being: Thompson 88—596, Clark 89—589. The second American Round was exceedingly close, and at no time were the leaders more than a few points apart, but Clark's steady shooting enabled him to gradually overcome this lead and when the last arrow had been shot he was 4 points ahead, the total for the double Round being: Clark 177—1153, Thompson 177—1151. It was not until the final arrow of the 180 shot had found its place in the target that the winner was known. The defending champion, Dr. P. W. Crouch of Newton Center, was able to take fourth place only.

Among the ladies Mrs. Henry S. C. Cummings not only won the second Columbia Round with ease, but in doing so established another new record of 70—498, thus bettering by four points the score she made in the first Columbia on Friday.

Saturday afternoon was occupied with the flight shoot, the novelty shoot and the Clout shoot. The flight shoot for the men was won by Edward Hixon, a Boy Scout from Syracuse, N. Y., with a shot of 263 yards 6 inches. Mrs. P. H. Ball of Deerfield, Mass., won the ladies' flight shoot with a shot of 227 yards 5 inches.

In the novelty shoot all contestants shot at the targets from the 40-yard distance, but the value of the rings on the target were reversed a bit, the outer ring counting 9 and the one in the center, or "bull's-eye" counting 0. Mrs. Cummings won the ladies' novelty and her husband won the men's novelty.

The clout shoots were won by Dr. P. W. Crouch and Mrs. Philip Rounsevelle of Pinehurst, N. C., respectively.

At the business meeting Saturday evening it was voted to hold the 1930 tournament in Deerfield, and the following officers were elected: P. H. Ball, Deerfield, president; Walter Gay, Winsor, Vt., C. G. Thompson, Canandaigua, N. Y., and D. Fulton, Wilton, Conn., vice-presidents; Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Center, Mass., secretary-treasurer. The scores:

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUNDS

	Hits	Score
Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Center	142	992
Mrs. Philip Rounsevelle, Pinehurst	132	796
Miss Martha Wilson, Washington	132	716
Mrs. T. Merriman, New York	130	706
Mrs. Philip H. Ball, Deerfield	131	703
Miss Gladys Roungee, Greenwich	129	649
Mrs. E. W. Freutz, Melrose	126	608
Mrs. C. W. Doust, Syracuse	120	592
Mrs. G. A. Smith, New York	118	564
Miss Marian Roungee, Greenwich	113	553
Mrs. H. J. Bean, Waltham	114	504
Mrs. James Neild, Greenfield	103	489
Mrs. C. G. Norton, Newton Cent.	111	471
Miss Mary O'Brien, Greenfield	102	456
Mrs. R. J. Guyer, Storrs	92	454
Miss H. Bisbing, Greenwich	81	375
Mrs. Ruth Dick, Worcester	63	243
Mrs. C. Warner, Springfield	58	242
Mrs. Doerty, Middletown, Conn.	26	98

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

G. A. Clark, Waltham	177	1153
C. G. Thompson, Canandaigua	177	1151
D. Fulton, Sound Beach	179	1141
Dr. P. W. Crouch, Newton Center	177	1127
Capt. J. H. Harbison, Greenwich	176	1098
L. C. Chapin, Rockville Center	176	1060
A. W. Dick, Worcester	176	1030
H. C. Murphy, Cos Cob	169	985
W. S. Geres, Syracuse	174	956
W. C. White, Scarsdale	168	936
T. Merriman, New York	172	930
J. S. VanOrden, Spring Valley	165	922
C. B. Smith, Syracuse	158	922
James Neild, Greenfield	169	879
R. Willcox, South Egremont	162	844
E. Loeber, Richmond	161	827
A. P. Knight, Rome	154	764
J. Barrow, Jersey City	157	749
E. Stearns, Springfield	154	746
Philip Rounsevelle, Pinehurst	147	719
J. P. Eagan, Worcester	159	684
R. Phillips, Baldwin	126	674
L. C. Smith, Newton Center	143	665
G. A. Smith, New York	134	664
C. B. Smith Jr, Syracuse	143	659
H. J. Bean, Waltham	136	653
W. Gay, Windsor	143	657
H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Center	134	652
R. J. Guyer, Storrs	136	640
R. B. Fountain, Philadelphia	136	634
H. B. Hubbell, New Rochelle	137	629
H. L. Lake, Fulton	139	627
J. T. Janson, Brooklyn	126	570
E. Taylor, Greenwich	123	563
C. H. Warner, Springfield	128	552
E. L. Pratt, Great Barrington	116	546
F. E. Van Buren, New Haven	114	516
J. Keith, Riverside	84	503
Dr. Rulckoldt, New Haven	114	486
C. H. Lyndes, Springfield	85	483
G. A. Mang, Scarsdale	82	482
C. G. Norton, Newton Center	91	463
Charles Doust, Syracuse	109	451
H. S. Taylor, Greenfield	87	443
E. A. Austin, Hollywood	76	415
Dr. Wheeler, Burlington	95	401
C. Dutcher, South Egremont	67	337
P. H. Ball, Deerfield	72	266
Dr. W. O'Brien, Greenfield	55	253
S. B. McCoy, Westport	56	224
William Grimshaw, Springfield	46	90
F. Yeaw, Greenfield	27	107
W. Doerty, Middletown	32	102
F. E. Jordan, Boston	14	58

JUNIOR DIVISION

DOUBLE COLUMBIA ROUND

Dorothy Duggan, Greenwich	114	604
Margherita Childs, Greenwich	109	529
Eversley Childs, Greenwich	108	470
Carolyn Payne, Greenfield	88	348

DOUBLE JUNIOR AMERICAN ROUND

Edward Hixon, Syracuse	180	1218
Roy Jordan, Syracuse	168	868
Dale Hallett, Syracuse	162	955
Stanley Richmond, Cheshire	160	890
William Stover, Syracuse	148	775
Randolph Erskine, Cheshire	127	619
Harold Parks, Cheshire	132	616
Joseph Schuser, Springfield	137	595
Thomas Hurley, Cheshire	116	489
Leonard Bell, Springfield	105	413
George Carlson, Springfield	72	314
Harold Davenport, Springfield	67	269
John Chapin, Rockville Center	65	269
Henry Childs, Greenwich	54	206

PRIZE WINNERS

York Round Championship—Dr. P. W. Crouch, Newton Center, Mass.
American Round Championship—G. A. Clark, Waltham, Mass.
National Round Championship—Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings, Newton Center, Mass.
Columbia Round Championship—Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings.
Mildred Ames Owen Cup—Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings.
Dallin York Round Gold Medal—Dr. P. W. Crouch.
Dallin York Round Silver Medal—C. G. Thompson, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Dallin York Round Bronze Medal—Capt. J. S. Harbison, Greenwich, Conn.
Dallin American Round Gold Medal—G. A. Clark, Waltham, Mass.
Dallin American Round Silver Medal—C. G. Thompson.
Dallin American Round Bronze Medal—D. Fulton, Wilton, Conn.
Dallin National Round Gold Medal—Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings.
Dallin National Round Silver Medal—Mrs. Philip Rounseville, Pinehurst, N. C.
Dallin National Round Bronze Medal—Miss Gladys Roungee, Greenwich, Conn.
Dallin Columbia Round Gold Medal—Mrs. H. S. C. Cummings.
Dallin Columbia Round Silver Medal—Mrs. Philip Rounseville.
Dallin Columbia Round Bronze Medal—Miss Martha Wilson, Boston, Mass.

Major Van Vliet in Singles Final

To Meet Lieut. W. Strahan for U. S. Army Tennis Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Maj. Robert C. Van Vliet of the Panama Canal Zone and Lieut W. Strahan of New York have hurdled the next to last obstacles between them and the singles tennis championship of the United States Army and will meet each other in the final clash for the Sheridan Cup at the Columbia Country Club here.

Both are veteran army players. Major Van Vliet is the 1928 champion and Lieutenant Strahan captured the championship two years ago. Major Van Vliet successfully met the attack of Lieut. E. S. Baker of New York in the semifinals by scores of 8—6, 6—1, 6—8, 6—4. Greater steadiness won the decision for the former champion, but the challenger threatened even as far as the first eight games of the fourth set. Lieutenant Baker figured in one of the most spectacular matches of the tournament when he played Col. Wait C. Johnson, veteran star, to a standstill in a Marathon contest of more than two hours duration, making his way to the semifinals.

Lieutenant Strahan disposed of Maj. Thomas D. Finley, athletic officer at West Point, N. Y., by a score of 6—3, 6—1, 6—2, after Major Finley had eliminated Maj. Huntingdon Hills, of Washington, in another three-set match.

Two quarterfinal double matches were played with the team of Lieut. T. L. Sherburne and Lieut. S. K. Robinson defeating Lieutenant Strahan and Lieutenant Baker by 6—3, 2—6, 6—3. Colonel Johnson, paired with Lieut. David D. Hedekin, singles runner up in 1928, eliminated Maj. R. F. Walsh and Maj. W. E. Shedd by 6—0, 6—2.

SANDS POINT WINS FROM ROSLYN FOUR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—In what was probably the best game of pony polo seen on Long Island so far this year, Sands Point, led by the famous internationalist, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., defeated Roslyn, 17 to 11, Sunday. The two teams were made up of star players and it was the general opinion of those who saw the battle that either one could have put a strong defense against any international attack upon the trophy and title now held by the United States.

W. A. Harriman, at No. 1 for the winners, was high individual scorer with nine goals to his credit. Hitchcock at No. 3 and A. C. Schwartz devoted most of their attention to playing on the defensive. H. E. Talbot at No. 1 was high individual scorer for the losers with five goals to his credit.

SANDS POINT	ROSLYN
No. 1—W. A. Harriman	H. E. Talbot
No. 2—E. A. S. Hopping	W. F. G. Guest
No. 3—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	J. W. Webb
Back—A. C. Schwartz	J. C. Cowdin

Score—Sands Point 17, Roslyn 11. Goals—Harriman 9, Hopping 4, Hitchcock 4 for Sands Point; Talbott 5, Guest 3, Webb 2, Cowdin for Roslyn. Referee—Wesley White. Time—Eight 7½-minute chukkers.

BELL OF TEXAS WINS SINGLES

Intercollegiate Doubles Title Won by Kussman and Gorchakoff

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The western side of the Mississippi River scored a complete victory in the United States intercollegiate tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club over the week-end, so that a transfer of the tourney to St. Louis or Kansis City would be logical next season. R. Berkeley Bell of the University of Texas, defeated Gregory S. Mangin of Georgetown in the singles finals, while Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman of Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif., won the doubles from Mangin, paired with Emmett J. Pare of Chicago, representing Georgetown, in the doubles, played June 30. The winners had defeated Bell and Brice P. Barnes, the University of Texas first team, in the semifinals on June 29, while Mangin and Pare had been victors over John H. Doeg and Lawrence B. Hall, Stanford, in the other semifinal match.

Mangin's Pace Too Fast

The singles final, as in most of the recent matches played by Mangin this season, found the Georgetown star completely outplaying his opponent in the earlier sets, only to have his overexertions, for which he has been always noted, deprive him of the staying power necessary for certainty of victory. Bell, completely outplayed in the first two sets, both at 6—2, came back in the third to win at 6—4, when he shifted his game to meet the net play of Mangin, and then took the two sets after the rest period in easy fashion, after Mangin had won a love game on service at the start. The score, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Then both singles players undertook to play in the doubles semifinals, which were following, and while Pare, the partner of Mangin, was able to lend enough assistance to dispose of Doeg and Hall of Stanford University, who are making their first appearances in intercollegiate play this season, by a score of 6—3, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2, the play of Gorchakoff and Kussman, from Occidental College, proved superior to the Texas combination, as Bell showed some of the effects of his five-set match for the singles victory, and after taking the first two sets at 6—4, and carrying the third to 20 games before losing it, dropped the two remaining sets for the match at 4—6, 4—6, 11—9, 7—5, 6—4.

Gorchakoff Stars

The final round found the Georgetown pair unable to make any stand against the play of Gorchakoff, whose net play has been a feature of the intercollegiates for the last three years, when he has been a finalist twice, and was eliminated by Julius Seligson, who won the title last year, in the quarterfinals this season. This is Gorchakoff's last year as a college player, and his performance has always made him a vigorous figure on the courts. In his two previous visits east, he has been compelled to leave for Occidental College before he could play in the nationals, but this year it is possible that he may be among the leaders when the ranking lists are made out. He possesses a vigorous net game and has the best service of any Californian since R. Lindley Murray. The match went to four sets, when Kussman lost his service in the final game, but the balance of the play went strongly to the Californians, and the score was 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS SINGLES—Final Round

R. Berkeley Bell, University of Texas, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Georgetown University, 2—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Gregory S. Mangin and Emmett J. Pare, Georgetown University, defeated John H. Doeg and L. B. Hall, Stanford University, 6—3, 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Benjamin F. Gorchakoff and Arthur Kussman, Occidental College, defeated R. Berkeley Bell and Brice Barnes, University of Texas, 4—6, 4—6, 11—9, 7—5, 6—4.

Final Round

Benjamin F. Korchakoff and Arthur Kussman, Occidental College, defeated Gregory S. Mangin and Emmett J. Pare, Georgetown University, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

NEW UNITED STATES SWIMMING RECORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REVERE, Mass.—Miss Joan McSheehy of Whitinsville, Mass., bettered the women's United States record for the 220-yard backstroke swim in the New England A. A. A. U. championship race held at the Nautical Swimming Pool, here, June 29, when she won the event in 3m. 4 1-5s. The former record was 3m. 11s.

Two New England records were bettered when Miss Albina Osipowich of the Worcester Boys' Club Auxiliary won the 100-meter freestyle in 1m. 13 3-5s., and Carrington Noel of the Worcester Boys' Club won the New England A. A. A. U. 300-meter title in 4m. 45s.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	45	21	.682
Minneapolis	45	24	.652
St. Paul	42	29	.592
Indianapolis	34	36	.486
Louisville	30	37	.448
Columbus	28	43	.394
Toledo	24	41	.369
Milwaukee	24	43	.358

RESULTS JUNE 29

Toledo 5, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville 13, Columbus 12.
Kansas City 4, St. Paul 3.
Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 7.

RESULTS JUNE 30

Toledo 12, Indianapolis 0.
Toledo 8, Indianapolis 7.
St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 6, Kansas City 4.
Columbus 8, Louisville 1.
Columbus 7, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 3.
Minneapolis 9, Milwaukee 2.

OHIO STATE FOOTBALL UNIFORM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—On his chest a five-inch number, on his back an eight-inch number; his helmet gray, jersey scarlet without gray tape, his pants gray knit and hose plain jersey with no stripes—this is to be the costume of the football player at Ohio State University next fall, according to S. S. Williaman, new coach. The Scarlet and Gray will be "true colors" instead of the variations of previous seasons. Because of the similarity of colors with several opponents, the Buckeyes are to be equipped with white jerseys for games away from home.

KAMRATH WINS TWO TITLES

NEW YORK—Karl F. Kamrath, first ranking junior tennis player of Texas, added the Eastern junior singles and doubles championships to his record in the final matches of the tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., Saturday. His opponents failed to take a set. In the singles he defeated the Florida junior titleholder, B. M. Buxby, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, and, paired with Joseph Bralley, national ranking boy player, he won the doubles crown from the New York team of Richard Downing and S. E. Davenport, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0.

FRENCH AMATEUR GOLF NEARS FINAL

CHANTILLY, France (AP)—Americans and English will fight out the semifinals and finals of the French amateur golf championship.

In the quarterfinals July 1, John W. Dawson, Chicago player, who reached the semifinals of the British amateur tournament, eliminated P. Binne, British resident of Paris, 8 and 6; Michael Scott, Britain, beat the titleholder, T. A. Bourn of Britain, 4 and 3; R. Fletcher, Britain, put out France's best bet, Andre Gobert, the former French tennis champion, at the twenty-second hole; and in a match between two Americans, both members of the Winged Foot Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., A. J. Westland beat John Forsman, 6 and 5.

The two surviving Americans, Dawson and Westland; and the two remaining Britishers, Fletcher and Scott, play the semifinals in the afternoon.

General Classified

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(Continued)

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Crosby & Hill Company
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The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
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SPRINGER PLUMBING & HEATING CO., Inc.
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REASONABLY PRICED

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ADAMS & COBBS
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613 MAIN STREET, LYNCHBURG

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NEWPORT NEWS

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2200 Chestnut Ave. Phone 1122

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A Complete Department Store, that caters to the wants of the entire family.
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PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings
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Home of good furniture, rugs, radios, Panatrope - Radiola and Brunswick Records. You can buy at our low cash prices or on our Budget Purchase Plan. Ask about it.

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ENGLISH CHEF BILLIARDS GAS FIRES
Write for Illustrated Tariff

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JOHANN GUTENBERG.

Where: Germany.

When: Fourteenth to fifteenth centuries.

Why famous: A German printer, generally believed to have invented the art of using movable type in printing. Gutenberg the man has remained in the shadows; but he is thought to have been born at Mayence, the son of a noble family. He went later to Strassburg, where he set himself up as a maker of looking-glasses, and during those years was frequently in financial straits. Ancient records, still extant, testify of the legal suits in which he was involved and are valuable sources of information as to the man and his affairs. Once he is said to have excused his failure to meet his debts on the score of "a certain art" with which he was experimenting; and many have assumed that the reference was to the art of printing.

Later, in Mayence, we find Gutenberg in partnership with a wealthy goldsmith, named Fust, who was probably familiar with the nature of the invention in progress. Yet he, too, grew impatient, brought suit against Gutenberg and the printing office passed into his hands. The most famous of the "cradle books" (properly known as incunabula, a term which applies to books printed before the year 1500) appeared at Mayence in 1456; and there seems no doubt that Gutenberg is entitled to the credit for type, press work and the general format of the famous Bible which bears his name. Only 45 copies are known today, foremost among them that copy which was in the library of Cardinal Mazarin. The Gutenberg Bible is the most precious printed book which the world possesses.

In Gutenberg's time certain inventions had come already to revolutionize the world: the compass, the lens and gunpowder. Now came printing, making it possible to produce with reasonable speed a number of precisely similar copies of the same book; lifting the task of the production of books forever out of the hands of those patient laborers in the cloisters of the monasteries, whose brushes were far too slow and too prone to mistakes. It is difficult to overestimate the importance to the progress of civilization of Gutenberg's invention.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What five powers may participate in a new naval conference?—*Editorial* 20
2. What are "Sampson blues"? —*Random Ramblings* 20
3. What was the "Directoire" period in France?—*Antiques and Interior Decoration Page* 20
4. When was the English sparrow introduced into the United States? — *Garden Page* 20
5. How many countries have already filled their United States quotas?—*World News Cartoon* ..... 20 —

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Manifold

We find this word has a very simple derivation, being but the Anglo-Saxon combination manigfeald, or "many fold," hence it has to do with numbers and varieties.

"Multifarious" should not be used as an exact synonym for this word for it stresses the differences, even the incongruities, of the elements involved; "manifold," however, emphasizes the large number of forms, features, etc., or the variety of relations.

In relation to persons it also signifies variable, or in a complimentary way having many capacities. Things in which many elements of one kind are combined are manifold.

Both verb and noun have to do with copies made by writing or printing, manifold writing being a process of making several copies of a paper or letter by the use of such duplicating means as carbon paper.

We emphasize the first syllable of man'-i-fold. Sound *a* as in *am*, *i* as in *till*, *o* as in *old*.

"O Lord, how manifold are thy works!"

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Detroit News: Another optical illusion is when you imagine someone must be moving a seven-room frame farmhouse down the road a piece, and it develops it is an interstate bus.

London Opinion: An American swimmer has made a record by remaining in the water for 45 hours. But why do the leisurely occupants of hotel bathrooms endeavor to emulate this feat?

Boston Transcript: Jazz has recently been described as merely bad noise in a hurry.

A Quotation for Today

LET amusement fill up the chinks of your life but not the great spaces thereof.
—THEODORE PARKER

Odds and Ends

First Transatlantic Steamship

The first steam driven vessel to cross the Atlantic was the Royal William, built at Quebec and launched in 1831. The vessel steamed for London by way of Pictou, N. S., in 1833, making the trip in 23 days.

Wire Capacity

A long distance copper telephone wire can transmit three conversations and one telegraph message simultaneously.

Rainfall

To produce one inch of rainfall over an area of an acre approximately 113 tons of moisture would have to be drawn up into the air and then precipitated. For a square mile the total would be 72,320 tons.

Knotty Boards for Boxes

Experiments have shown that knotty boards absorb shocks much better than clear boards, because of their flexibility. Their use in box-making is therefore increasing.

The Children's Corner

The Afternoon Kindergarten Goes a-Walking

A True Story

PAPA KRAMER was changing a tire on the old Ford, but he very suddenly forgot all about it and stood staring. Then he began to laugh. And to call Mama Kramer, who came running out of the kitchen door to see. Then she began to laugh. And they both waved and waved.

"It is the kindergarten, coming home with Marianna." Papa Kramer's kindly blue eyes twinkled.

"Und die Lehrerin—the teacher!" exclaimed Mama Kramer. "Zwei Lehrerinnen!" Mama Kramer lapsed into her native tongue, and she hurried down the little road to the boulevard to meet the dozen or more children with two grown-ups.

Marianna came flying to meet her "Mutter." You knew at once why Marianna was a little shy in kindergarten, for she could talk so much faster and easier to her mother than she could to her beloved teacher, Miss Beach.

Every Child Was Allowed to Hold—Oh, Very Carefully!—a Little Chick.

Everybody talked and laughed. "We came to see the baby goats!" shouted Howard, racing off to catch up with Marianna.

"And the chickens! And the pigeons! And everything!' said the other children.

"I hope we are not a bother," said Miss Beach, feeling very welcome. "This is Ernest and Seeley's mother. We invited them to come along, too, as we passed. I wish the morning kindergarten could see all the goats and chickens, too!"

"You must bring them," said Mama Kramer. "Certainly! Ja wohl!"

By this time the visitors had reached the goats. The mother goat had a great deal to say in goat language about her babies being picked up and hugged by so many different children! Just Marianna was one thing—this was quite another! Finally Papa Kramer had to explain to her with pats and low-voiced assurances that everything was all right. Anyhow, the baby goats liked the idea—that was plain! So the mother goat finally stopped objecting, though she still talked a good deal about one thing and another.

The wobbly-legged little black-and-white babies wobbled around and nuzzled their noses against the children's faces when they were picked up. Then wobbled back to their mother again.

Only the prospect of seeing all the new chickens could coax the kindergarten away from the goats. The chickens greeted them with excited little squeaks. They ran around and jumped over each other and squeaked and seemed to be quite excited over the visit. Every child was allowed to hold—oh, very, very carefully!—a little chick.

Then it was time to go to the pigeons. "You must not touch the squabs—no, no!" said Papa Kramer. "Their mothers object very much." So nobody touched the funny little things in the boxes Papa Kramer held down for them to look in. No feathers yet—just queer little hairy-looking things with the skin showing. They weren't very pretty, but oh, how pretty they would be later on! "They carry messages," said Papa Kramer, "and always come right straight home when they are freed. Oh, yes, my birds have brought me messages."

Then everybody tried the big swing, and the teeter-totter. And Papa Kramer sent Marianna's big kite up—way, way up! Ever and ever so far! Then he tied the string to the clothes-line post and there the kite stayed, away up in the air.

"We must go now," said Miss Beach. Nobody wanted to go at all.

"I will drive you back to kindergarten," said Papa Kramer. Then how everybody laughed! "In that little Ford coupe?"

It was Papa Kramer's turn to laugh then. "Nein, nein! I have another car a little bigger. We will see."

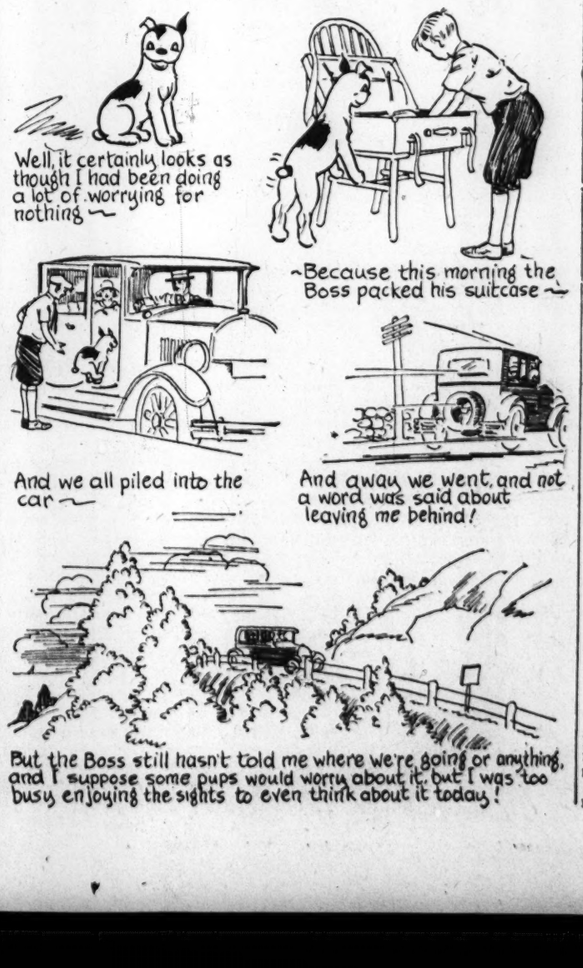
So he backed a bigger car out and such a merry time as they had of it, packing into the car for the half-mile ride back to kindergarten.

Ernest and Seeley and their mother didn't go, of course, so that helped a little. But Papa Kramer and Miss Beach and I don't know how many children rode back to kindergarten in the Kramer car.

It was the happiest kindergarten walk! Marianna was a loving little hostess who made everybody very happy. And everybody, after hearing Marianna's happy voice lilting on, as fast as ever it could, in her mother tongue, understood Marianna so much better then. It was like knowing two Mariannas! (But Marianna is learning to speak English, and so is her mother, which is very nice indeed, too.)

But love speaks a language everybody can understand, and smiling faces and welcoming hands help bridge the gap until everybody speaks one universal tongue.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, it certainly looks as though I had been doing a lot of worrying for nothing
Because this morning the Boss packed his suitcase
And we all piled into the car
And away we went, and not a word was said about leaving me behind!
But the Boss still hasn't told me where we're going or anything, and I suppose some pups would worry about it, but I was too busy enjoying the sights to even think about it today!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Loss

Ventura, Calif.

AH LEE was a familiar character on the streets of a small western town. For years he had trotted up and down the shaded avenues returning neat bundles of laundry which he had carefully done. The laundry was fresh and sweet; never a wrinkle could be found, and the bundles were always the same neat packets with a few Chinese characters at the bottom on the right-hand side.

During the years that Ah Lee faithfully served his customers no piece was ever lost, and no one was ever overcharged. The joy of his humble, efficient service was increased by his perpetual good nature.

During these years Ah Lee set aside a small sum of money each week. It was for his dream; to return to his native country. One day Ah Lee had confided to Mrs. S——, one of his customers, "'Bout two year more. Then me no do wash. Me go China—home." And his face beamed with anticipation.

The two years passed. Ah Lee did not mention the trip again. One morning Mrs. S—— inquired if he still planned to go. It was a bashful Ah Lee who answered, "Me no go. Charley Sing's boy need money. School. Me give. Me go maybe fifteen, twenty years." And bowing, with a smile, he picked up the bundle and trotted away.

That night Mrs. S—— told her husband. The next day at the club several business men listened to Mr. S——'s story of the unselfishness of their Chinese friend. They all knew Ah Lee. He had done washing for most of their mothers, and now he was doing it for their wives. Not one of them ever gave with more pleasure than to the fund to send Ah Lee home.

In a week it was all arranged. The ticket bought; the little bag packed. And the club members were at the depot to wish Ah Lee a pleasant voyage and continued happiness. There had been no loss in his giving.

Giving

DeLand, Fla.

THERE is a small and struggling rescue home near this city where 12 children are lovingly sheltered. The woman who cares for them is called "Mamma" by all her charges.

Desiring to bring holiday cheer to the children of this home, a woman of DeLand called for them one day before Christmas, drove them to town, and, giving each a small sum of money, took them to a store and bade them spend it for whatever they most wished to have.

Twelve happy children ranged the store and gathered, presently, for the drive home with arms full of gay bundles.

One little boy had just one package. When asked what he had bought, he admitted, with shining eyes, that he had spent his money to buy spoons for "Mamma." Surely his gratitude and love had again pointed the way to happiness.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Ambitious Boy (appealing for office boy's job): "Yes, sir, the wages is all right, but are all these chaps ahead of me for the general managership of the firm?"

The Finishing Touch

"I am sending you some manuscripts," wrote a young and ambitious authoress, "I also inclose a letter of introduction from my clergyman, one from my Sunday-school teacher, and a paragraph from our local paper, announcing my adoption of a literary career. Is there anything else I can send you to interest you in my writings?"

"Dear Madam," wrote the editor in reply, "You need send me but one more thing—a good short story!"—*Montreal Star.*

The Truth

Wifey: "Dear, please do take off that shabby suit. You don't know who may call."

Hubby: "Who's likely to call this morning, anyway?"

Wifey: "Well — er — the truth is, there's a man calling who offered me $3 for it."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

None Needed

Lady of the House: "Who was that at the door, Dinah?"

Dinah: "Sum pusson dat done want to sell you a vacuum cleaner."

Lady of the House: "And what did you tell him?"

Dinah: "Ah tol' him we ain't got any vacuum."

The Compliment

Chief Clerk: "I notice your work lately, Miss Pipkin, has been performed in a most perfunctory manner."

Miss Pipkin: "Oh, thank you so much."—*London Opinion.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 1, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Free Seas and Peace

THE announcement is made that the vexed question of the freedom of the seas will not receive any place, direct or indirect, in the conference to be held for the limitation of naval armament. This is undoubtedly wise from a diplomatic standpoint. No issue so sharply divides the two English-speaking nations as this one. Upon no contingency do pessimists base their fear of a serious quarrel between the United States and Great Britain so positively as upon the question as to what the United States would do should the British proclaim a blockade in a war in which Americans were not involved, and what would the British navy be doing if Americans set forth under such conditions to break that blockade.

While the diplomats very wisely refrain from bringing this subject into formal discussion, students of international affairs cannot help giving it serious consideration. In the current number of Foreign Affairs, Prof. Charles Cheney Hyde of Columbia University discusses at some length the possibility of a clash growing out of British assumption of control of the seas and American insistence upon neutral rights. He thinks the day is not in sight when either nation will accept the conditions of the other on this subject, and he accordingly endeavors to discover some substitute for blockades which might be acceptable to Great Britain.

He finds in the Pact of Paris an opportunity for the United States to take action which would be in a sense co-operating with Great Britain, a member of the League of Nations. As a member of the League, Great Britain is debarred from private wars, but might, for the purpose of enforcing a ruling of the League, establish a blockade of some nature. The United States, not being a League member, would be disinclined to observe a blockade ordered by that organization. If it did not observe it, and shipped goods in its neutral ships to the blockaded ports, war would be practically inevitable. How, then, shall the two nations get around the difficulty? Dr. Hyde offers the following suggestion in the form of a possible communication to Great Britain:

> We do not agree with you as to the rights of a blockader. Under Article 16 of the Covenant of the League you enjoy large discretion as to choice of means to use against a declared aggressor. Do not resort to blockade, whether you remain technically at peace or whether you go to war; at any rate, do not use your naval force to assert what you deem to be your rights as a blockader against American shipping. We, in turn, will agree that if a country breaks its covenant under our multilateral treaty and goes to war in contempt of its pledge to us, we shall endeavor to prevent all commercial intercourse through the American merchant marine, and all such intercourse between American territory and that of the treaty-breaker. But this must be done by American authority and not by a British fleet.

Dealing with the same subject, the New York Nation recently offered a prize for the best essay on "What is Making for War With England?" The prize has been awarded to Prof. Charles E. Payne of Grinnell College, Iowa, who sets up freedom of the seas as the only menace to English-speaking peace. He sets forth at some length the causes of friction between the two nations, but declares this one issue the most menacing. He would follow the suggestion of Wickham Steed, editor of the English Review of Reviews, and urge that Great Britain declare that she will recognize absolute freedom of the seas except as those seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants. In turn the United States would agree not to interfere with any economic blockade imposed by unanimous vote of the Council of the League of Nations.

The widespread discussion in both countries of this issue is in itself an indication of its importance. It is becoming more and more evident, too, that the more thoughtful and responsible spokesmen of each nation are manifesting an inclination to sacrifice something of the full measure of their historic national policies. It might be well for Americans considering this topic to bear in mind that the freedom of the seas has been the British shibboleth longer than the Monroe Doctrine has been the fundamental article of political faith in the United States. And it is quite probable that there are as many Englishmen hazy on the real significance of the freedom of the seas as there are Americans ignorant of the true meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. Unhappily, it is exactly these ignorant ones who are most ready to fight in defense of their slogans.

Bulgaria's Brighter Future

THE recent ratification by the Bulgarian Parliament of the Turco-Bulgarian pact which had already been ratified by the Turkish Parliament at Angora, represents the completion of one of the most important diplomatic acts which the Kingdom of Bulgaria has taken since the war.

This pact is in the nature of an alliance. Each party agrees not to enter into any political or economic agreement with a third power or group of powers that might be working against the interests of Turkey or Bulgaria. And in case either of the two contracting parties is attacked the other agrees to preserve strict neutrality. This, of course, is the accepted phraseology used since the war by many European states, and constitutes a loose and rather noncommittal defensive alliance, political, economic and military. Turkey and Bulgaria have agreed to be friends and not to do anything detrimental to each other. They have agreed to arbitrate disputes which may arise and have made arrangements favorable to a much more active commerce between the two countries.

This is the first pact of the kind that Bulgaria has signed since the war. It does not go very far and is rather negative, since the two powers promise not to harm each other rather than to help each other, yet it represents a plain trend. Bulgaria has indicated the international road she is going to try to follow in her efforts at recovery and recuperation. She has wiped out her "front" on the southeast and turned her neighbor there into a friend and potential ally. Next she may be expected to come to terms and to establish normal, if not cordial, relations with her neighbor on the northeast, Rumania.

Thus Bulgaria will establish peace along her eastern frontiers and will be free to direct her attention to the west and south. She will relieve herself, at least to a certain extent, of the cordon of suspicious vigilance which the other powers have maintained about her and will be able to work for her future more freely and with more confidence.

Adjusting Sugar Balances

WHILE President Hoover is not in a position to dictate to Congress the course it should follow in recasting and revising specific tariff schedules, he has taken occasion to make it plain that it is his desire that in dealing with the import tax on sugar the aim should be to protect the consumers of sugar as well as the producers. No secret is made of the fact that the proposal included in the House tariff bill to increase the prevailing duty on sugar is made at the behest of those engaged in the production of beet sugar. It has not been conclusively shown that theirs is an infant industry which needs encouragement or protection at the expense of American consumers. Indeed, there has been offered evidence indicating that for a decade the large producers of beet sugar in the United States have declared annual dividends of approximately 30 per cent upon their common stock.

It may not be wondered at that those who enjoy these profits desire to make impossible even the competition which now exists, even if this would tend to destroy an industry which is the main dependence of thousands of workers in Cuba, from which country comes the bulk of sugar consumed in the United States. But they fail to make it appear that such added protection would actually benefit American labor, or that it would make possible a higher wage and better living conditions for those employed in the beet fields. The history of the industry is that cheap labor, either that of transient Mexicans or children, is depended upon by beet sugar producers in many of the states. There is no pretense that the millions of American consumers would be benefited by the plan proposed.

At present, as has been pointed out in previous discussions of the sugar tariff, only one-sixth of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced at home, and but two-sixths in the insular possessions, the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The average annual consumption is 6,000,000 tons, which means that 3,000,000 tons must be purchased by consumers in the United States upon which duty must be paid. It must be realized, therefore, that at present prices a duty of three cents a pound, proposed by the House bill, would equal an ad valorem tax of 60 per cent on one of the principal items of daily consumption in American homes. This would be paid by 120,000,000 consumers for the benefit of a comparatively small number of producers who, it would seem, are not seriously in need of assistance.

Admitting the theoretical desirability of encouraging increased sugar production in the United States, it may be possible, if this is deemed wise, to accomplish this without imposing upon the people of the country as a whole a needless and unnecessary monetary burden. But even with the comfortable profits which have accrued to the producers of beet sugar, it appears that there has been but a slight increase in tonnage since 1922. In the years since that date, as has been pointed out previously, the production of cane sugar in the United States has decreased 50 per cent.

Therefore, it is not unreasonable to argue that if such encouragement is regarded as an economic expedient, the simple and equitable means would be the granting of a direct bounty upon American sugar, in the form of a subsidy, the same to be paid from revenues to be collected upon sugar imports, to those producers who employ American labor under the provisions of laws governing and regulating child labor in the several states. The saving, under this method, would amount to millions of dollars annually. Such a law would meet President Hoover's requirement that both consumers and producers be benefited.

More Ships

WITH the announced intention of the United States Lines, Inc., of building two new vessels to round out its fleet, it becomes evident that the United States flag is to become a factor of growing importance in the transatlantic routes. The Leviathan has earned a degree of popular favor, but her operators, both the United States Shipping Board and now the Chapman interests, which bought the United States Lines, are under a heavy handicap in not having two equally large ships to act as partners in providing weekly departures from either side. The new ships recently proposed will meet this need.

The vessels, when built, will be on a parity with any ships afloat, although their gross tonnage (50,000) will place them slightly below the Leviathan, Majestic and Berengaria in this respect. But in design and speed it appears they will be a step in advance of the competitive race in shipbuilding, surpassing even the two new North German Lloyd liners in the latter respect, which means they must attain a regular speed of twenty-seven knots or better. Taking due cognizance of the advance in aviation, they will be prepared to receive and discharge airplanes by the catapult method, either for handling passengers or mails to and from the ships.

These reported plans come at a time when the Panama Pacific Line is about to add its third ship — the Pennsylvania — to the intercoastal route, she and her two predecessors representing an investment of $21,000,000, which has been spent on American vessels in the last three years. It has taken many years on the part of "ship-minded" persons to arouse sentiment in favor of American shipping, but the developments of recent years, and even weeks, prove the effectiveness of this long period of missionary work.

The New Citizenship

IT SEEMS a fantastic theme, that of an international citizenship, which Ambassador von Prittwitz has recently put forward; yet it is possible that the German Ambassador may not be very far ahead of his time, for one of the most conspicuous facts in world affairs today is the development of an international consciousness —a consciousness which marks the temper of peoples and their governments throughout the world.

Today, as Edwin L. James points out in the New York Times, statesmen are being drawn together by the opportunities of peace, and while before the World War international conferences were not unknown, their frequent purpose and necessity were either to liquidate a war or to plan one.

The technique of international conference is now a common and accepted instrument in the conduct of world affairs. The rapidity with which this development has come is well illustrated by Prof. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard, who shows in his recent article in the American Journal of International Law that while there existed approximately 200 multilateral treaties representing some approach toward international co-operation before the war, 166 such treaties have been added in the nine years from 1919 to 1927, inclusive.

The relations between nations in their political, legal and financial aspects are today subject to international dealing, and to this end the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and more lately the Bank for International Settlements, are enabling the countries to realize that their community of interests is at one with their individual interests.

Ambassador von Prittwitz's conception of an international citizenship may be a Utopian idea, but whether or not it ever finds expression in legal form, it is more apparent today than ever before that the citizens of all nations are citizens of a common world.

Literary Friendships

AN ESSAYIST explains the ephemeral vogue of the popular writer on the theory that his is not a nettlesome friendship. Clever and entertaining, perhaps, he is welcomed as a new acquaintance, comfortable of approach and inclined to our own views; and each newcomer of the same sort easily displaces the preceding one, through the single virtue of novelty.

It may be that the literary friendship, as well as the more personal one, is rare that can bring us new ideas and set us thinking in new grooves; that can present old experiences in a new light, or impinge upon our thinking with a truth which compels us either to struggle to hold to our cherished points of view or to bestir ourselves to advance to a new mental vantage.

Dislike of changing established opinions—unwillingness to grapple with new ideas and to think them through to inexorable conclusions which oblige us to conform our living to them—accounts for many more things than the ephemeral vogue of the popular writer. It shows why the world at all points goes forward with reverted eyes. It clings to the old, and therefore needs the prod of a nettlesome truth until, having at length grasped its significance, thought advances for the sheer love of the truth.

Touching somewhat upon this latter point, but from a different angle, another reviewer explains the permanency of good literature on the ground that the greatness, the lasting influence of the literary friendship—and this is true also of the personal friendship—is found in the quality of love, in the great-heartedness which gives forth a sincere expression of the deep experiences of the heart. It is admittedly the love for God and for all mankind, shining through its pages, that makes the Bible the world's masterpiece, while it supplies men with the true concept of friendship.

The nettlesome friendship—literary or personal—that dares to express a truth which disturbs our mental inertia, has its uses. But more clearly defined, the truth which intrudes upon our false mental peace and drives thought onward, whether it will or no, is synonymous with love; for nothing save love can impel a process so ideally desirable as a perpetual going forward, even though some commotion precedes conformity to the truth, with its resultant harmony. We cannot mourn the outgrown ideals of today; neither shall we long rely on the new ones of tomorrow. Emerson, whose work partakes of the quality of permanency, declares of the tendency to linger in the ruins of the old tent, "We sit and weep in vain. The voice of the Almighty saith, 'Up and onward for evermore!'"

Editorial Notes

Another pacific use has been found for that former instrument of war, the Zeppelin. It is to be utilized in research work by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in overcoming the nuisance of fog, experienced by aviators on occasions when reaching a landing ground. Most things have their rightful uses.

Full military honors were paid an old horse on retirement at a military academy in the United States, with bands playing, colors dipping and cadets saluting. But he probably would have called it square for a good old-fashioned hot bran mash.

While motorcars have caused the removal of many drinking fountains from city streets, those who still retain the faithful horse should not forget that these warm days a cool drink is mighty refreshing.

How long will it be after issuance of the new small-sized United States bills before one of the present bills will be as great a curiosity as the first of the new ones are proving to be?

A Tiny Paradise

THERE is little to be discovered in the way of available painting ground, but we have enjoyed the fortune of Columbus! Sailing off to the Dutch East Indies, which they euphoniously call "Insulinde," we hoped to find many delightful scenes for our canvases, especially in central Sumatra, where lives an old friend. The Rotterdam Lloyd time-table of ports of call indicated Sabang as the next one after Colombo, and someone said that it was one of the refueling depots, which brought up pictures of coal dust and discomfort.

Nothing of the kind! In the first place our ship was an oil burner—refueling was no trouble to anyone except those who had to connect the pipes and disconnect them after the tanks were full. Secondly, Sabang rose out of the sea at dawn, a veritable jewel in a field of blue, and we who slept on deck rejoiced that our eyes opened in time to watch the magic approach to its tiny but perfect port.

Coming up to a seemingly solid wall of verdant hills, it made us gape to enter suddenly by a narrow opening a wide and exquisite bay of deep, deep water; blue, purple and jade, with borders of turquoise and white, where lapping waves broke singingly on small narrow beaches.

Before our astounded eyes the great vessel gently floated up to a huge dock, and there having attached hawsers it let down a gangplank, a little narrow bridge to enter a lovely paradise for painters.

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As the diligent sun lit up our islet, such colors as revealed themselves! Purple lava rock, snow-white coral rock, pinkish sands, green, green, green shores of bending palms whose roots hung over salt water; great banyans, soft jemaras, dark mangoes and masses of other trees unknown to us, rising tier on tier into the blue morning sky. Nestling high up on a ridge, one saw the European villas and bungalows; below there was the quaint main street of huddled roofs and hustling coolies, clad in the rainbow's tints and wearing their Sunday-best trousers of gay sarong cloth.

The dock beneath became a walking flower garden as each individual's two legs moved about encircled with blossoms, birds, archaic beasts, and some conventional designs of jazzing type. Presto change! and the boards were soon hidden with crowding bottles of—COLOGNE, all sizes, all prices, all makes! "Coty here!" and "Houbigant cheap!" "4711, ladies!" "Try the beautiful eau-de-cologne!" So odd to see in that little fairy island, but explained by the fact that it is a free port with no customs, no excise.

And then off into fairyland we went, already with colors and canvas in hand, and dazedly sought to decide what to paint of the every-inch-paintable spot. "To this place we will return! Here we will come for months! One has only to turn one's stool and make four different scenes from the same point—what a find! what a chance! what a joy!"

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Said and done! Two months later we stepped off another boat with "stop-over" ticket good for a year, and were so fortunate as to find bed and board with kind folk, although the hotel is entirely possible and by no means prohibitive in price.

All virgin ground, Sabang—we were the first painters ever to visit there apparently. By the astounded delight of the swarming crowd of all ages and nationalities we judged of this fact! A word, however, to the wise—don't wander in fields of Sabang grass during September; there's a sort of affectionate seed that clings to the visitor's legs, skirts or trousers, works its way into the most intimate garments, and pricks with the enthusiasm of a better cause. We spent hours and hours de-seeding our clothing before we learned what not to do.

Are you a painter of seascapes? Then in Sabang you will find all you want, including lots of marine still life, as floating docks are busy day and night, and never a day but some ship comes in to refit or recoal, often three or four at a time. Will you study Gauguin-like effects? They are legion and easily found. Do you just want to revel in tropical luxuriance with no attendant detriments? Sabang abounds in that very thing.

V. L. W.

The World's Eighth Wonder

THERE is in Egypt a tramway service which affords a passenger with all the excitement he may desire, be he ever so adventurous. It combines the exhilaration of a Roman chariot race, the sinking feeling attendant on rushing over Niagara inside a rubber ball, and the elation of a successful cavalry charge against a fleeing enemy. This tramway is to be found in Port Said, and whereas the Pyramids are one of the Seven Wonders of the World, this is surely the eighth.

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It is a little off the beaten track and only the very well-informed tourist visits this curiosity which launches itself out from the harbor side right into the heart of the ill-famed, but much over-vaunted, native quarter. Baedeker does not even mark it with a star; he does not, in fact, mention it at all. The wonder of the "tramway de Port Said" is due not so much to its speed or comfort, as to the uncertainty of the journey, the adventure of the unknown. Its drawing power is a little less than 2 horsepower, being in fact 2 m. p., which, it must be explained, means mule power, in order to avoid a possible confusion with miles per hour. Indeed, one of its great advantages over other trams is that it never can be missed because it always can be caught.

The moment that this gallant tram launches on its way with a sigh from the two mules and a groaning creak from its metal body the whole atmosphere becomes electric with excitement. Alert in front stands a stalwart native Jehu in a blue nightdress, cracking his whip from side to side. At his waist is slung a large horn on which he winds a quavering, romantic note. Heard in the great forests of France it would be thought that the boar hunt was near, but heard in the native quarter of Port Said it is known that the tram is approaching. On the front the driver has a real handle, so that he can switch the mule power on and off; whereas in an electric tram it is connected with the current overhead, on the mule tram it is connected with the wheels underneath. But this is only a slight difference in design.

Traveling at night, especially, one gets an insight into the thrills described by Captain Campbell in his book on racing. Speed, after all, is entirely relative, and when the only criterion is the pace of the little native ragamuffins running by the side, the tram seems a miracle of thundering, breakneck velocity.

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It must be pointed out that in this service one is not bound to travel in only one direction. Besides being able to go backward and forward, the system of lines is in some places so intricate that it is possible to proceed in such a way that sometimes the mules go one way and the tram the other. Chariots traveling opposite ways are thus able to pass one another, and when Jehu wishes to change direction right or even left, he blows a resounding wail on his horn. This brings a crowd of little boys to the front of the tram, who pick frantically at the line with their small fingers until they have moved over the points.

Perhaps the greatest attraction of traveling in this tram is that everyone takes a part in helping it along. We experience an excitement similar to that when as children we worked a toy train or motor; the delight was due to the fact that we were working the thing ourselves. We ourselves made the noise to clear the traffic off the line, we ourselves altered the points. Indeed we used to be quite overcome with the mystery of how the machine moved at all; and so it is with the mule-power tram.

With regard to its ultra-efficient electric brother, we experience no excitement whatever, taking the movement entirely for granted. The driver turns the handle, the current is connected, and the thing goes. The cause and effect of movement is so hidden from us that we take no interest. In the case of the mule-power tram, however, we are initiated into some of nature's mysteries; indeed, all the processes that lead up to setting the tram in motion can be seen. First the two mules have to be hitched to the tram by an iron hook, then the brake has to be unwound, the horn blown, and the animals cajoled, until finally the accumulative effect of these forces causes movement.

O. H. G. W.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

No Defense for Jury-Shadowing

HARRY SINCLAIR, given six months in jail for jury-shadowing, was not in a position to comment on the sentence. His associate, Henry M. Day, beginning a four-months' term for the offense, now makes an elaborate statement. He denies a criminal intent; he speaks of his acts as "the mere employment of agents to observe the deportment of members of the jury"; and he says that federal prosecutors have repeatedly practiced jury-shadowing.

In view of such a statement, it is worth while to keep the facts straight. The jurors in the Sinclair trial were trailed night and day. Sixteen agents ferreted out facts regarding their movements, families, neighbors, business associates, financial status and debts. A mortgage on one juror's home was investigated. The search for such information points to no innocent purpose. Mr. Sinclair's brief admitted that if the jurors had known of the shadowing they would have suspected the Government—this itself prejudicing a fair trial. As the Supreme Court said, the mere suspicion by a juror that he was under surveillance would disturb his judgment and prevent a proper discharge of his duty. It may or may not be true that federal prosecutors have at times watched jurors—though no proof has been given that it is. But even if it has been done, it remains unlawful and improper. As the Supreme Court said, illegal acts by government agents "give no license for wrongful conduct by others." The jury is the foundation of our system of criminal justice, and its protection against threats, tampering or pressure of any kind cannot be held too dear.—*The World* (New York).

And Now to Work

HAVING evolved a scheme to settle the reparations problem, Owen D. Young is coming home to work. It is to be hoped he enjoyed his European vacation. — *Louisville* (Ky.) *Courier-Journal.*

Freedom in Education

MODERN methods of education tend more and more to abandon the ancient system of subjecting every child to the same time-table of formal class-work. Indeed, the disadvantages of the system are obvious. It assumes the similarity of all the children; it puts them all through the same course at the same pace, irrespective of their natural ability or their natural interests. Dr. R. B. Raup spoke to the New Education Fellowship recently of the "project method"—an American system which seems essentially similar to the more familiar Dalton method, which is being increasingly adopted on this side of the Atlantic.

In these systems the child is given some degree of control over the time-table and some choice in the matter of curriculum. There is less formal class-work and more co-operative work arranged by the children themselves. The result is not laziness or anarchy. The arrangements are made in co-operation with the teacher, and do not permit the children to avoid the subjects they think dull. But they are arrangements which the children themselves understand and which leave the individual child more freedom to work at subjects which excite his interest. And that is really the root of the matter. For the best work is done not as a result of coercion but as a result of genuine curiosity. Such curiosity, which can be the hardest of taskmasters and persuade its slaves to endure the greatest drudgery, can only have free play where external authority is reduced to its necessary minimum.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Newspapers and Radio

NEWSPAPER advertising proved more valuable than radio advertising by a ratio of 222 replies to one for a recent announcement of the Babson Statistical Organization using both media, Roger W. Babson, business statistician and forecaster, told a lecture audience in Cleveland. One newspaper advertisement published in five cities at a cost of $3000 brought 222 replies to every one reply received from a $3000 half-hour radio broadcast over the Columbia network, Mr. Babson said.

The broadcast was from 8:30 to 9 p. m. on a Saturday, Mr. Babson said. A well-known orchestra was used as the entertainment feature and there was a five-minute talk on the Babson service. The result was sixteen inquiries and two telegraph orders.

The newspaper advertisement appeared the following Monday in newspapers in Cleveland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. It drew 4000 inquiries, of which 488 came from New York. Figures presented by Mr. Babson showed that each reply from the radio cost $166.00, while those from the newspaper ad cost 75 cents each.—*Editor and Publisher.*

Who Is to Drink It?

THIS is the report of an actual dialogue which took place between two American citizens the other day—one of them a business man and the other a clergyman, to whom the business man spoke frankly, as one does to a good friend:

"Well," said the layman, with an air of finality, "Prohibition is a failure, and we must get used to the idea of making America 'wet' once again."

"But who is to drink the liquor?" queried his friend. "Will you?"

"Why, no," he replied; "you know I am a teetotaler."

"Will your son drink it?"

"No, that shall not be!"

"Would you want it to come back for the sake of your clerks?"

"No, it is my practice to discharge any clerks who drink liquor."

"Do you want your customers to drink it?"

"No. I would much rather not; I am sure that those who use strong drink will not buy so much from me nor pay their bills so promptly."

"Will you want the engineer on your train to use it?"

"No, I admit I don't want to ride on a drunkard's train."

"Ah, then, you want this liquor for the men whom you meet driving cars on the public highway?"

"No, of course not; that is a danger to everybody."

"Well, then, who is to drink this liquor in America, pray tell me?"

"I am not so sure that anybody should drink it. I guess we're much better off without it."—*Reformed Church Messenger.*

Good Advice

IF you wish to keep your household immune from influenza, ... close your doors to the class of newspaper which makes a stunt and a bogey of the pest.—*The Sphere* (London).

"Dressing for Golf to Go to Church"

EVIDENTLY the ability to strike off a sparkling phrase abides with the Louisville Courier-Journal, even though Colonel Watterson has passed on to journalism's valhalla. The Courier-Journal recently caught some Kentucky woman indulging in a stock sample or preparedness nonsense while addressing a club convention. "The best way to prevent war," the lady was quoted as believing, "is to be prepared for any possible enemy." To which the Courier-Journal, after some preliminary remarks about the state of Germany, France and Russia in 1914, went on to say:

> Preparing for war to obtain peace is like dressing for golf to go to church. It isn't in character and it isn't done; because for one thing, people are prone to do what they are prepared to do. . . . Nations usually get what they prepare for and they don't get peace by preparing for war.

It will probably be necessary for peace-lovers to say this a great many more times before it sinks into the consciousness of a war-nurtured and war-saturated world. But it will never be said more picturesquely and more pungently than the Courier-Journal has said it. "Preparing for war to obtain peace is like dressing for golf to go to church."—*Christian Century.*